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Sadayuki Mikami/The Associated Press

Young people riding in a truck driving toward Tiananmen Square on Friday to support the students.

Troops Ordered Into Beijing, But Crowds Block Their Path

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — The Chinese government ordered soldiers into Beijing early Saturday to end more than a month of student demonstrations that have shaken the Communist leadership, but crowds of workers, residents and activists rallied to block major roads and halt troop convoys.

"The capital is in a critical situation," Prime Minister Li Peng said, announcing the move in a nationally televised address. "The anarchic state is going from bad to worse, and law and discipline are being violated."

The troop movements came a day after the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, left China after a four-day summit meeting.

It followed reports that the Communist Party general secretary, Zhao Ziyang, had offered to resign at a Politburo meeting. Mr. Zhao, who opposed a crackdown, was not visible in the broadcast of the speech and some sources said his resignation had been accepted. Also not shown was China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, 84, who was believed to be the main advocate of a crackdown.

After Mr. Li's speech, convoys of People's Liberation Army troops moved through central Beijing early Saturday prepared to remove thousands of student protesters occupying Tiananmen Square, but crowds defiantly blocked their paths, witnesses said.

Thousands of soldiers of the 27th Army, stationed north of Beijing, converged on the capital in large convoys. The troop trucks were equipped with riot gear, but no weapons were seen. Trucks equipped with water cannon accompanied them.

Hong Kong's stock market plunged as investors were unnerved by the protests. Page 16.

The capital then erupted in raucous but peaceful revolt as thousands of people took to the streets. Drivers parked trucks and buses across most major roads to block the convoys.

"Let them come, let them shoot, we don't care," shouted a driver from one of three dump trucks parked across Changan Avenue, the major east-west artery, in a mile (1.6-kilometer) stretch where three such barricades were set up.

"Protect the students," hundreds of people who gathered around the blockades chanted. They waved a banner that said: "27th Go Home."

North of the city center, workers knelt in front of huge green troop trucks filled with stony-faced soldiers and slashed the tires, witnesses said. On the east, students commandeered buses and parked them at a main intersection, stalling another convoy.

To the west, crowds linked arms across Fuxing Avenue and formed human barricades.

"Don't do this," they cried to the soldiers. "You're the people's army."

The call-up appeared to have gone to the 27th Army after generals of the 38th Army, stationed south of the capital, balked earlier this week at orders to move closer to the city. The 38th also was on alert after talks with the central leadership, sources said.

Reporters counted at least 200 troop trucks, carrying about 30 soldiers each, on the roads around the city center.

Hundreds of thousands of students and supporters remained in Tiananmen Square, demonstrating for greater political freedom.

Mr. Li announced the troop deployment in a nationally televised speech before an audience of several thousand at the Great Hall of the People, just off Tiananmen Square.

He claimed that "a handful of persons" seeking to overthrow the government "are using the hunger strikers as hostages to coerce and force the party and the government to yield to their political demands. In this regard, they have no iota of humanism."

President Yang Shangkun said the army's task was to protect important ministries and installations. Neither he nor Mr. Li used the words "martial law" to describe the troop deployment, but they made it clear the army was in charge of restoring order.

The official Xinhua News Agency, when asked if Beijing was under martial law, refused to answer.

The unrest in Beijing and in virtually every major Chinese city, unequaled since the Communist government was founded in 1949, appeared to be the worst political and civil crisis since the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution.

The demonstrations, involving more than one million people daily, had brought central Beijing to a standstill over the last few days in support of a group of 3,000 student hunger strikers in Tiananmen Square.

After the government's announcement, students in the square said they would resume the hunger strike, which they had abandoned hours earlier. They vowed to remain in the square to press their demands for democratic change.

Upon hearing the broadcast, people swarmed toward the square, where about 100,000 people were gathered. Thousands more were clustered on nearby streets.

The students have vowed to remain until the government meets their demands, which include a dialogue on political changes, freedom of the press, and an end to official corruption. They called on classmates to remain passive if troops tried to force them out.

"Tonight we have to stay here for the future of China," said a student from the central city of Hangzhou.

"I thought we were close to victory," another student said. "Now I see it's far away."

Mr. Zhao's failure to appear with Mr. Li and other party and government leaders during the televised address appeared to reinforce reports that he had lost power.

His predecessor, Hu Yaobang, was forced to step down in January

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8 Arabs and Soldier Slain in Territories

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In one of the most violent days of clashes since the Arab uprising began 17 months ago, eight Palestinians were shot and killed on Friday by Israeli troops, three of them during a gun battle in the West Bank in which an Israeli soldier also was killed and a senior officer critically wounded.

The shootout early Friday morning was the first major armed clash between the army and Arab residents of the occupied territories since the uprising began. It was immediately seized upon by rightist opponents of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's new peace initiative as further evidence that only force of arms could suppress the revolt.

In the Gaza Strip, where tensions have been exacerbated by a total curfew that has been in effect for much of the last two weeks, four Palestinians reportedly were killed when a crowd surrounded an army patrol that was trying to arrest a suspect in the Rafah refugee district.

A fifth Palestinian was shot and killed in the Jabaliya refugee district, according to Arab witnesses and hospital officials. Fifteen others reportedly were wounded.

The three Palestinians killed in the gun battle were members of an underground cell that had carried out attacks on purported collaborators in the Hebron area south of Jerusalem for several months, according to an army account of the incident.

Pressures and doubts affect Israel's Palestinian policy. News Analysis, Page 5.

They were trapped after their car was chased by three military vehicles. The army said they opened fire at close range with automatic weapons and hand grenades, killing one soldier and wounding seven others, including a battalion commander, before being killed.

There have been previous shooting incidents between Palestinians and soldiers during the uprising, but those cases involved either lone gunmen attacking soldiers or infiltration squads crossing into Israel from Lebanon, Jordan or Egypt.

However, both Israeli military officials and a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization said that the shootout did not mark a new phase in the uprising.

Military officials said that the cell involved was connected with Fatah, the guerrilla organization that is led by Yasser Arafat and that is part of the PLO. The officials noted that the squad's targets were local Arabs, not soldiers, and that the three men had only opened fire when confronted.

In Tunis, a PLO official told

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George Hirr/Reuters

Student hunger strikers resting Friday morning in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

'Not Before My Aims Are Met'

Strikers' Convictions Became the Focus of a Nation

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Xie Wanjun is a gawky, 21-year-old agriculture student who is so disarmingly meek and boyish that it is not easy to imagine him as part of the brigade of young people that in the past few days has humiliated the government.

Mr. Xie and nearly 3,000 other college students rocked the government by the simple tactic of not eating.

Their hunger strike galvanized the nation and led to the mass demonstrations for more democracy, including calls for the resignation of the nation's top leaders.

But if Mr. Xie is willing to take on the government, he is more cautious in dealing with his family. He still has not told his parents that he joined the hunger strike in the capital and kept with it for 84 hours.

After he lost consciousness and was rushed to the hospital for the second time, the medical authorities in his school persuaded him to drop the fast.

His political views already have estranged Mr. Xie from his father, a private entrepreneur in Jilin Province in the northeast, and he lied to his grandfather and older brother about his intentions to protest.

His mother, sensing her son's radical spirit, has written letters pleading with him to stay out of the student demonstrations.

"I just thought about my mom," Mr. Xie said, recalling the moments just before he fainted in the hunger strikers' area of Tiananmen Square, the political center of the nation. "I worried that my mother would feel anxiety for me."

Workers, intellectuals, teachers and students in cities all over China have protested the government's antagonistic response to the hunger strikers.

Public support encouraged the hunger strikers, who could hardly believe the flood of people who poured into the streets on their behalf, but what carried them through the hunger, dizziness and fatigue seems to be an intense conviction that there is an ideal of democracy that is worth suffering for.

The hunger strikers became the focus of a growing nationwide movement for democracy. But although they are bold young people who dared to rebel against the authorities, they are inexperienced not only in fasting but also in leading a movement that has risen to dimensions beyond what many of them had imagined.

A group of seven or eight strikers is the driving force behind the movement, working out policy options to be put to the hunger-striking students, although they have worked closely with many other student leaders who were not fasting.

Some of them have been catapulted into prominence in the last month: Wang Dan, a Beijing University history student, and Wuer Kaixi, a freshman at Beijing Normal University, are the

See HUNGER, Page 4

Kiosk

Account Giants To Join Forces

The big U.S. accounting firms, Arthur Young & Co. and Ernst & Whinney, said Friday that they would merge to create the world's biggest accountancy operation. The combined entity will have almost 50,000 employees worldwide and total revenue of $4.3 billion. (Page 13.)

Reuters

Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of Italy resigned on Friday. Page 2.

General News

Japan's governing party approved a package of political revisions. Page 2.

Oil from the Exxon Valdez spill is still washing up on Alaska beaches. Page 3.

Sports

Mats Wilander, continuing his fall from the No. 1 ranking in tennis, was upset again in the Italian Open. Page 19.

Business/Finance

Alan Bond of Australia is selling his key brewing assets to cut debt. Page 13.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
Up 30.98	DM	1.977
	Pound	1.613
	Yen	139.25
	FF	6.694

Ex-Pentagon Official Urges Demise of B-2 Bomber Program

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department's former procurement chief says that the air force B-2, or "stealth," bomber program should be killed because of exorbitant costs, sloppy quality control and poor management by the company building the high-technology aircraft.

Robert B. Costello, who left the Pentagon Friday as undersecretary for acquisitions, said the long-range bombers probably will cost at least $600 million apiece. But he said development of the aircraft is in such early stages that the air force today might not be able to calculate the true costs.

Mr. Costello, in the most critical statement yet by a Pentagon official involved in the B-2 program, said Thursday that Northrop Corp.'s quality controls on the development and production of the planes are "terrible" and improved little between official visits to the plant in the past 18 months.

Thomas V. Jones, the chief executive officer of Northrop, defended the bomber in a speech to company stockholders Wednesday. He said it had achieved "unprecedented technical successes."

"There have been problems to overcome as you might expect in an extraordinary new aircraft system," Mr. Jones said, adding that while some problems have caused delays, "there have been no showstoppers."

Although former Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci dismissed proposals by Mr. Costello to kill the program, the new Pentagon chief, Dick Cheney, has recommended that production of the radar-evading bombers be slowed by at least a year while he reviews its costs and technical problems.

Mr. Cheney has said he believes there are "big, unanswered questions" involving the plane's costs and technical problems and said there is "a lot of work to do" before officials can assess the costs.

Air force officials have said the stealth bomber represents "revolutionary aerial warfare" and is needed to carry U.S. strategic forces into the 21st century. Mr. Costello said he believes the military does not need the new bomber as it has an existing strategic arsenal of missiles, submarines and bombers.

The air force has spent $15 billion on the B-2 and has six aircraft in various stages of construction for initial flight tests. Officials said

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Europe in 1992: Wide-Open Market for Mafia Inc.

By Jennifer Parmelee
Washington Post Service

ROME — It is a multinational that boasts staggering profits, gilt-edged connections, managers with advanced degrees, a huge work force known for ruthless efficiency and, like many other enterprises, a hungry eye for the profits to be had when Europe unites economically in 1992.

Most people know it as the Mafia.

European authorities say they fear that the planned deregulation of their markets by 1992, aimed at freeing the flow of goods and capital, will make it easier for organized crime to move its own capital and contraband across borders.

"The Mafia bosses in their dark double-breasted suits are getting ready for 1992," said Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, head of Italy's central bank and the first in a string of top Italian officials to sound the alarm this spring about the mob's potential for investing its considerable "dirty" money in Europe.

"These gentlemen have realized that what they need is greater room for maneuver," he said. "Banking structures and requirements must be unified throughout Europe to prevent the Mafiosi from laundering their money."

Mr. Ciampi's call to arms was largely a response to an international agreement signed by banking and justice officials in December to crack down on money laundering, as well as to continued U.S. government pressure to stem the flow of drugs and dirty money.

Similar warnings have followed almost weekly from government ministers and law enforcement and secret service representatives.

They tell of billions of dollars in drug profits being recycled through European banks and the infiltration of Mafia money into legitimate businesses, speculation in the Milan stock market that could potentially undermine exchange or interest rates, and even investment in government bonds.

Milan police recently cracked a crime ring that was planning to issue fake European securities in 1992.

Pino Arlacchi, a sociologist whom many consider to be Italy's foremost expert on Mafia finances, has long warned about the growing sophistication of organized crime in business matters. He predicts that the fall of European barriers in 1992, combined with widespread confusion over this year's massive overhaul of the Italian justice system, "will open a new golden era for Mafia Inc."

Mr. Arlacchi pointed to the devastating

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With Drug Traffic Rising, Europeans Vow War on 'Crack'

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Worried that international cocaine traffickers are beginning to shift their sights from the "saturated" U.S. market to European countries, officials of 19 nations pledged on Friday increasing efforts to keep "crack" out of their cities.

Cabinet-level officials said at a news conference concluding the two-day session under the auspices of the Council of Europe that they had agreed to cooperate on confiscation of drug profits and prevention of international money-laundering schemes.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd, the chairman of the conference, said that while crack, a highly addictive form of cocaine, was not yet a serious problem in any of the European countries, it was "a specter" that was "hanging over" Europe.

"The North American market having been saturated, the cocaine barons of Latin America are now driving their product into Europe," he said.

Statistics maintained by the international police agency Interpol show a sixfold increase in the volume of cocaine seized in Europe in the last four years. Seizures of cocaine in Britain in the first three months of 1989 were three-quarters as large as for all of 1988, police records show.

Peter Edwards, a drug specialist for Mr. Hurd, said, "We're not finding much crack as yet in London. But the price here is about three times what it is in Washington, and we know that is attractive."

Douglas Hogg, Mr. Hurd's deputy, is to lead a delegation to Washington next week for meetings on the problem with Attorney General Dick Thornburgh and William J. Bennett, the U.S. national director of drug policy.

Mr. Hurd told his colleagues that in the last four years, crack had become "a major drug in 49 out of the 50 states," with effects that "have devastated family life."

"Our job," he said, "must be to work together urgently to ensure that the United States' experience is not repeated here."

Asked why the use of crack was increasing in Britain, Mr. Hogg said: "It's very difficult to answer. Part of it may be that the cocaine is available in larger supply."

Drug-use patterns in Britain and the rest of Europe often have lagged a decade or so behind those in the United States, adding to fears that the crack problem could be far worse in Europe in the 1990s.

"We need to be ready with a multifaceted program," Mr. Hogg said, "reducing demand and supply at the same time. We can never prevent quantities of cocaine from crossing our borders."

In the absence of an effective European-wide agreement for cooperation on seizing and freezing drug dealers' assets and preventing the laundering of their profits through second-country banks, the cabinet officials agreed to step up the pace of negotiating bilateral agreements.

Britain already has such agreements with the United States and several other countries and is seeking similar compacts with nations where they are lacking, Mr. Hogg said.

In the Bush Cabinet, The Strong Gain Clout

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — John H. Sununu was sitting in the Roosevelt Room in the White House, and he was fuming.

Why, oh why, President George Bush's chief of staff asked at the senior staff meeting, was he not told before the fact about the major announcement by the veterans' affairs secretary, Edward J. Derwinski. The secretary had said the agency was taking another look at the effects of Agent Orange, the defoliant widely used in Vietnam.

Not that Mr. Sununu was against the decision, or for it. He was agitated that Mr. Derwinski had announced a major decision without informing the White House, one that could open the way to payments of more disability benefits to veterans. It was a decision, officials said, in which the White House had had virtually no input.

"Undisciplined" is the way one administration official privately characterized the Bush cabinet. The strong members of the team were taking charge, he said. Other officials said the cabinet government shaped by Mr. Bush says a great deal about his management style as well as his agenda.

"It's been said this administration is reactive to world events, to Gorbachev, to Democrats on the Hill," said a senior official. "Similarly, the White House is reactive to its own cabinet members.

"Bush's own style is kind of reactive, not to lay down priorities for these guys," he added. "The president wants leadership to come from the cabinet. He regards White House staff as facilitating information, not really shaping policy. So, he's letting the cabinet do their own thing."

Some cabinet officers have not picked up the gauntlet. Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan and Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos, for example, have not emerged as formidable players, White House aides say.

The jury remains out on Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, the low-keyed secretary of health and human services, and Nicholas F. Brady, the so-far unassertive Treasury secretary, who is a close friend of Mr. Bush's.

But some cabinet officers and cabinet-level officials have emerged as powerful players: Defense Secretary Dick Cheney; William J. Bennett, the head of drug policy; Richard G. Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget; James A. Baker 3d, the secretary of state, and Jack F. Kemp, the head of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

But to the surprise of White

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Takeshita's Party Approves Reforms

Proposal Would Limit Fund Raising

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's governing party on Friday approved a package of measures described as political reform, including a requirement that all members of the legislature disclose their financial assets, in an effort to improve the party's image before elections this summer.

The package contains some proposals for wide change, such as revamping the system for electing the powerful lower house of the Diet, but it has no enforcement provisions to back up some other politically touchy proposals, such as restrictions on political fund raising and disclosures.

Masaharu Gotoda, head of the committee that formulated the measures for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said Friday that enacting the proposals would require "painful efforts." But he said the party was committed to it.

"Regrettably, the ruling party has had scandals repeating every 10 years," he said. "The party is trying to eliminate the cause of such scandals."

News reports described the package as "sweeping" and said that some party members were complaining that, if it is enacted, it will be impossible for politics as now conducted to continue.

The party has been under siege for months because of a widespread influence-peddling affair that has touched virtually all of the party's top leaders and forced Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to announce his resignation. The party, in power since 1955, has been unable to find a successor.

The party's popularity has plummeted and it is facing the possibility of a huge setback when elections for the less powerful upper house are held in July or August.

The affair dominating Japan involves Recruit Co., an information and publishing conglomerate that allegedly attempted to gain influence by providing stock in a subsidiary and large political contributions to leading politicians, businessmen and bureaucrats.

[Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will testify before the Diet on Thursday about his role in the Recruit affair, legislative officials told Reuters on Friday.

[Mr. Nakasone will answer opposition questions for two and a half hours at a session of the lower house, but he has rejected opposition demands that he also appear in the upper house. His appearance there is still under negotiation.

[Mr. Nakasone had previously refused to testify under oath in the Diet. His refusal set off a three-month opposition boycott of lower house budget debates.]

So far Mr. Takeshita and three members of his cabinet have been forced to resign. The Tokyo District Special Prosecutor's Office has arrested 13 persons, including Recruit's former chairman, on charges of bribery and securities law violations. No national politicians have been charged, although the prosecutors this week called in two members of the Diet for questioning and raided their homes.

The Recruit affair has revealed a deep distrust of politics and politicians among the public and a revulsion toward the cozy relationship between politics and business.

In a sign of the widespread hostility, radio talk shows this week were besieged with callers irate over reports that the prosecutor's office might be winding up its investigation without arresting any of the big names in Japanese politics.

Many members of the Liberal Democratic Party initially thought the public anger over Recruit would be short-lived, but it has become clear that the anger has increased. As a result, many in the party have come to support restrictions on fund raising and other changes that they would have rejected in the past.

Among the proposed measures are greater enforcement powers for the now powerless Diet ethics committee, a requirement that Diet members reveal their financial assets and a ban on political funds being used in stock trading or other speculative deals.

The package also calls for more complete disclosure of fund raising and more severe punishments for violations of the political gifts law, but it did not spell out how that should be accomplished.

For the longer term, the party proposed abolition of multicandidate districts, moving instead to single-member districts.

Many analysts have described that as the single most important change, since fierce competition among party members has been a major factor forcing politicians to focus on money rather than policy.

Reuters

Marchers in Taipei Friday following the coffin of Cheng Nan-jung, a dissident who killed himself when police tried to arrest him.

Taiwan Demonstrator Burns Himself to Death

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — A demonstrator burned himself to death Friday outside Taiwan's presidential building as several thousand protesters took part in a funeral march for a leading dissident.

The dead man was identified by the organizers of the march as Chan Yi-hua, a farmers' rights activist from southern Taiwan. Witnesses said he doused himself with gasoline and ran in flames toward the presidential building, which was ringed by barbed wire and hundreds of police in riot gear.

About 6,000 people took part in the funeral march for Cheng Nan-jung, a dissident journalist who committed suicide in April by setting himself on fire at his office when police came to arrest him on sedition charges.

Opposition leaders, students, farmers, priests and women's groups took part in the funeral march for Mr. Cheng, who was a leading advocate of independence for Taiwan.

Discussion of independence for Taiwan is forbidden by the Nationalist government, which claims sovereignty over China.

Both Taipei and Beijing want reunification of China on their own terms. The country was split by a civil war that ended in 1949, when the Nationalists were driven to Taiwan.

Farmers demonstrated earlier this week over an 18-month jail sentence given one of their union leaders, who had organized anti-American protests last year that ended in violence. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Suicide Reverberates in Japan's Politics

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A year ago, before friends could have predicted that a political scandal would lead him to suicide, Ihei Aoki wrote a telling message in his high-school alumni newsletter about the ugly side of Japanese politics.

"Behind the scenes of this peaceful democracy are the same bloody power struggles to the death that were waged time after time by medieval warlords," wrote Mr. Aoki, 58, one of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's closest aides and his chief fund-raiser.

Mr. Aoki's somewhat prophetic writings are among the intriguing details of his last days that have fascinated the Japanese since he slit his wrists and hanged himself late last month, hours after Mr. Takeshita announced his plan to resign.

The suicide, a scene from Japan's past reaching disturbingly into its modern age, has become the grist for conflicting psychoanalytic theories and political introspection.

Add to this a good deal of mystery — Mr. Aoki left several still-secret suicide notes, including one reportedly addressed to Mr. Takeshita — and it is easy to see why Japan's tabloids have seized on the image of a samurai taking the blame for acts that felled his leader.

More than any other individual, Mr. Aoki controlled the bank accounts and stock transactions of the Takeshita political faction.

In the days before Mr. Takeshita resigned, he told many people that he felt personally responsible for the revelations of $1.5 million donated or lent to the prime minister from Recruit Co., the information and publishing enterprise at the center of the political drama.

Such suicides are hardly new. Since the end of World War II, more than a score of political aides have killed themselves, usually when seamy deals became publicly tied to their bosses.

"Throughout history, suicide has been a means of communication for the Japanese," said Toyomasa Fuse, a professor at York University in Toronto and an authority on suicide in Japan.

"Death has as much meaning to many Japanese as life, and this was a way of communicating his views on a social issue and his own pain and anguish at once."

Mr. Aoki's was among Mr. Takeshita's closest professional friends. The two had worked together since 1958, when Mr. Takeshita was a newly elected deputy.

Mr. Takeshita has long enjoyed a reputation as one of the great fund-raisers of Japanese politics, and Mr. Aoki was the reason.

By all accounts, he was a master of gently twisting arms, the man who turned more than a thousand companies into regular contributors.

> **'Behind the scenes of this peaceful democracy are the same bloody power struggles to the death that were waged time after time by medieval warlords.'**
> **Ihei Aoki, personal aide and chief fund-raiser of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita**

And when public works projects were being ladled out, it was Mr. Aoki who made sure that subcontracts were placed with friends.

But if Mr. Aoki was a fixer, he was also a filter. A key job of confidential aides is to assure that while money flows through the door, the boss never has to swim in it.

"Politics takes money, and a secretary has to collect money from various sources," Mr. Aoki said several years ago, in a rare interview with the Japanese press that was recently republished.

"His first duty is to make sure that such activities will not cause trouble to the politician he serves. I believe that a secretary who divulges what he happens to know in his position is scum."

Suicide is definitely a disease of the elite. Among the overall population, Japan's suicide rates are in line with other industrialized nations. In fact, the number of suicides is dropping. Last year it declined 3 percent, to 23,742.

But the idea of honorable suicide is still ingrained at an early age.

Every recent political scandal has also been marked by suicide.

Curiously, the major political figures themselves rarely turn to suicide.

The weekend before Mr. Takeshita's resignation announcement, it was disclosed that Mr. Aoki had arranged for a crucial $400,000 loan to the Takeshita faction at a key moment in Mr. Takeshita's drive for the prime minister's office.

That news spurred the resignation, which Mr. Aoki watched on television with other members of the prime minister's staff.

Later he talked to Mr. Takeshita by telephone, then left the office, apologizing to people for the trouble he had caused.

"From now on, it's your turn," he told them. "It's going to be rough, so good luck."

Namibia Independence Process to Be Restarted

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The stalled Namibian independence process can be restarted because nationalist guerrillas who crossed into Namibia have returned to their bases in Angola and South African troops have been confined to their garrisons, a joint Angolan, Cuban and South African commission said Friday night.

Meeting in the southern Angolan town of Cahama, the commission said that a "de facto cessation of hostilities" had been established in northern Namibia, the territory formally known as South-West Africa, with the withdrawal of the remaining guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization to their bases 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of the Angolan border.

On Monday, the commission met for 16 hours on the border and failed to reach an accord intended to renew the United Nations-supervised agreement. The UN agreement had bogged down when the guerrillas crossed the border April 1 and clashed with South African-led security forces. More than 300 guerrillas were killed in the clashes.

Trying to satisfy South Africa's demand for assurances that SWAPO fighters would not disrupt the independence process again, the commission declared that Angola and Cuba would take "all practical measures" to ascertain that the guerrillas remained in their bases, under UN monitoring, until a week after the results of the Namibian election were certified. Under the Namibian accord, the election is to be held in November.

The commission also requested that the UN peacekeeping force send additional monitoring units to Angola.

The commission's communiqué noted that South Africa had restated that its administrator-general in Namibia has the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the territory and could "use such measures and means as he would deem appropriate to counter activities of an aggressive, violent or intimidatory nature emanating from whatever quarter."

A formal verification that the guerrillas had left Namibia was necessary to start a series of events leading to elections. They include a reduction of South African-led forces in Namibia from 60,000 to 12,000 and the return of 40,000 Namibian exiles.

In addition, all racially discriminatory legislation that could affect the election campaign must now be repealed and rules for the elections for a Namibian constituent assembly must be issued by the UN Transition Assistance Group and the administrator-general of Namibia.

South African officials had said that about 300 SWAPO guerrillas were in northern Namibia, along with buried caches of weapons, and that their presence could be an intimidating factor in the election campaign. UN officials maintained that many of the guerrillas may have abandoned their weapons and returned to their families.

On April 21, South Africa ordered a 60-hour cease-fire by its forces to allow the remaining guerrillas to leave Namibia without fear of being attacked, but since then there have been sporadic clashes between the counterinsurgency forces and small SWAPO units that remained.

De Mita Government Falls in Italy, Causing Turmoil Before Bush Visit

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

ROME — Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita succumbed to months of relentless political battering and resigned on Friday, plunging the Italian government into a period of turmoil that some commentators said could last for weeks.

For Italian officials, the government collapse raised uncertainty about a visit that President George Bush is scheduled to begin next Friday. Although Mr. De Mita will stay on as a caretaker until a new government is formed, there were questions about whether the interim arrangement would be satisfactory to welcome Italy's most important ally.

Mr. De Mita, who has been in office for 13 months, went to the Quirinale Palace on Friday evening to hand President Francesco Cossiga his resignation and that of the country's 48th postwar cabinet.

"This is a crisis that I hope will have a rapid solution," the prime minister, 61, said later in a statement. "The politics of financial restructuring and economic recovery, to which this government was strongly committed and has achieved important results, does not allow for waiting periods and postponements that would be the exact opposite of the country's needs and hopes."

Nevertheless, delays seemed inevitable. Mr. Cossiga, like Mr. De Mita a Christian Democrat, is expected to take several days to consult with various party leaders before deciding whether to ask the present government to stay on or accept the resignation and call on someone else to form a government. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat who has served as prime minister five times, has been prominently mentioned as a possible choice.

Whatever happens, political commentators said, it is likely that the five-party coalition that has governed Italy through most of the 1980s will remain intact for now. In that case, the result would be what it usually is in such situations: a shake-up of the major players but no change in basic direction.

That Mr. De Mita decided to resign came as no surprise, but most politicians had believed that he would wait until after June 18, when Italy will elect its representatives to the European Parliament.

Those elections are being closely watched here as a test of relative party strengths, especially for the Communists, who hope to bounce back after years of steady decline, and for the Socialists, who are trying to overtake the Communists as the dominant group on the left.

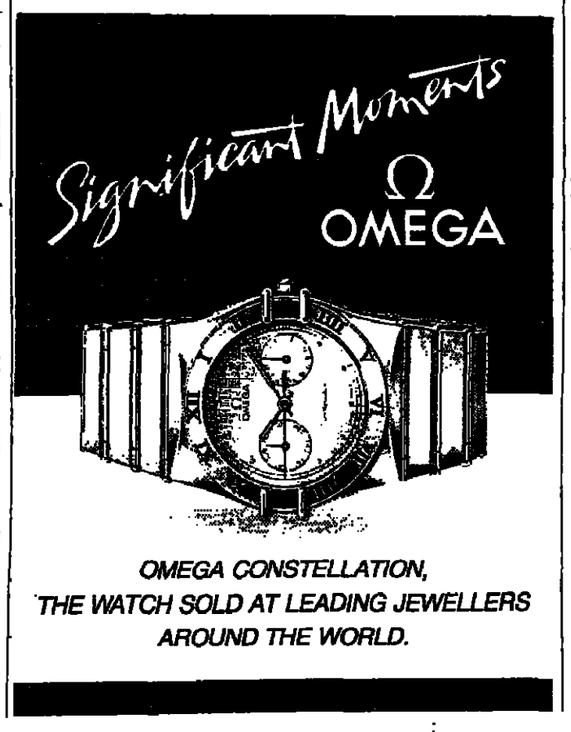
Now that Mr. De Mita has quit, all parties, including key coalition members such as the Socialists and the tiny but influential Republican Party, can be expected to attack the government freely during the weeks leading to the mid-June balloting.

The prime minister's fate, many commentators say, was sealed in February when he was toppled as the Christian Democratic leader after seven years. Since then, his political influence has diminished rapidly, especially as the result of frequent squabbles with his technical partner but major coalition rival, Bettino Craxi, the Socialist secretary and a former prime minister.

Mr. Craxi's term of office, from 1983 to 1987, was one of the longest in Italy's postwar history, and many political commentators say they believe it helped create a public appetite for an end to the tradition of revolving-door governments. Indeed, when Mr. De Mita took over in April 1988, there were high hopes that he might be able to guide Italy toward 1992.

But Mr. Craxi, the country's dominant political figure, alternated between supporting Mr. De Mita and undercutting him.

The prime minister signaled that he was fed up when he declared the other day that "the comedy is over."



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UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS welcome the Rev. David Johnson of Overland Park, Kansas, to their service May 21: Dr. Johnson will explore the question "Is there room for ecstasy in the U.U. experience?" Time: 11:20 a.m. at 1, Rue de l'Oratoire. Métro Louvre. Information at: 42.78.82.58 or 45.32.48.44.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Militants Lose Ground in Ulster Vote

BELFAST (AP) — Voters in Northern Ireland edged away from militant extremes in local elections and supported moderates on both sides of the religious divide, according to results issued Friday.

On the Catholic side, the Social Democratic Labor Party gained 3 percent to hold 20.8 percent of the total vote for at least 120 of the 566 seats at stake. Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, lost 0.7 percent to stand at 11 percent and was expected to lose at least 15 of its 59 seats.

The shift appeared more pronounced on the Protestant side, where the Reverend Ian Paisley's hard-line Democratic Unionist Party slumped by 6.3 percent and lost about 30 seats. The larger, more moderate Official Unionists gained 2.1 percent and were expected to finish with about 190 seats.

Sweden Detains Terrorist Suspects

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — A state prosecutor has applied for five Arabs suspected of involvement in terrorist attacks to be remanded in custody, the police said Friday.

The prosecutor, Stefan Karlmark, applied for custody orders against two men in Uppsala district court and three in Stockholm. The five are among 15 persons detained Thursday and believed by the police to be associated with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

The orders said that two detainees were suspected of bombing the Copenhagen and Stockholm offices of Northwest Airlines in 1985 and 1986, and of planning two other bombings, one of the Copenhagen office of El Al Israel Airlines and another in Amsterdam. The three suspects held in Stockholm were linked to a post office robbery last week.

Korea Parties Set to Summon Chun

SEOUL (UPI) — Government and opposition parties agreed Friday to ask former President Chun Doo Hwan to testify before the parliament on instances of power abuse and corruption alleged to have taken place during his rule.

The floor leader of the governing Democratic Justice Party, Kim Yeon Whan, said the agreement was reached at a meeting of senior lawmakers of the governing and opposition parties, who are holding talks to settle issues arising from Mr. Chun's administration. Political sources said that Mr. Chun was expected to testify in late June or early July.

The agreement stipulates that two committees of the National Assembly are to submit written questions to Mr. Chun, and that he would prepare his replies and testify at a joint meeting of the committees, Mr. Kim said. He said that Mr. Chun's testimony would be taped for television broadcast, and a limited number of reporters would be allowed to cover it.

Iran Seeks Compensation From U.S.

PARIS (WP) — Iran has filed suit in the World Court demanding that the United States pay compensation for the killing of 290 persons in an Iranian airliner accidently shot down by a U.S. warship in the Gulf last July, the court announced Friday.

The Iranian action, filed in The Hague, asked the court to order Washington to pay the Tehran government an amount of money to be set by the judges according to "the injuries suffered by the Islamic Republic and the bereaved families," a spokesman said.

The court, a United Nations panel, has no power of its own to enforce decisions, meaning they are binding to the degree governments agree to heed them. The Iranian plane, an Iran Air Airbus A300, was shot down on July 3, 1988, by the cruiser Vincennes. All 290 crew members and passengers perished.

Japan Urged to Boost Arms Research

TOKYO (AP) — A leading Japanese industrial organization is urging the government to increase its spending on defense-related research and development in a move critics say is aimed at making the nation a military power.

In a report submitted to the Defense Agency, the Federation of Economic Organizations said the share of research and development expenditures in Japan's military budget "should be increased to more than 5 percent, the minimum share allotted per the defense budget in major Western advanced countries." The current military budget allocates 2.1 percent of the funds to research and development.

Most of Japan's defense-related equipment, including F-15s, is produced in Japan under license from the original U.S. makers. Federation officials want Japan to develop its own defense technology instead of relying on the United States.

Kremlin Denounces 2 Prosecutors

MOSCOW (WP) — A Kremlin commission ruled Friday that two prosecutors who have accused a Politburo member, Yegor K. Ligachev, and three other prominent politicians of corruption were themselves guilty of "gross ethical violations" and "an accusatory style of work."

The commission, led by Colonel General Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, head of the KGB, said that the prosecutors, Telman Gdlyan and Nikolai Ivanov, had violated the "honor and dignity of the individuals, which is protected by law." It asserted that the corruption charges against Mr. Ligachev were "not based on any sort of objective evidence."

Mr. Gdlyan and Mr. Ivanov earlier won folk-hero status for their work in helping to crack a major corruption case in Uzbekistan, and both have been elected to the new Soviet legislature. As the report denouncing them was issued, about 4,000 people gathered in Moscow to demand the reinstatement of Mr. Gdlyan as head of the corruption probe.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Spanish Unions Call Strike for June 2

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain's two main unions called on Friday for a one-day strike next month for pay that will affect rail and air transport, communications and manufacturing.

The General Workers Union and the Workers Commissions set June 2 as the date for the stoppages by transport workers at the state railroad, Renfe, and national airline, Iberia, and by public sector workers in communications, including television and telephones.

Meanwhile, the government approved 15-billion-peseta ($130-million) extensions to Barcelona and Seville airports, to be ready for 1992, when the cities hold the Olympic Games and World Fair.

Alitalia pilots called off plans for six days of strikes, May 19-24, to press demands for improved pay and working conditions. The unions canceled the strike action after meetings with Alitalia's management. *(Reuters)*

Turkey and Iraq have agreed to adjust a flight path in the Mideast eastward so British planes can fly to Baghdad and the Gulf without passing over Syria, Ankara aviation sources said Friday. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	22	72	14	57	cl
Amsterdam	24	75	11	52	r
Athens	25	77	17	63	r
Barcelona	21	70	11	52	r
Belgrade	28	82	14	57	r
Berlin	25	77	11	52	r
Brussels	25	77	11	52	r
Budapest	24	75	15	59	r
Copenhagen	20	68	7	45	cl
Costa Del Sol	25	77	14	57	cl
Dublin	17	63	9	48	cl
Edinburgh	11	52	9	48	cl
Florence	22	72	13	55	r
Frankfurt	26	79	12	54	r
Geneva	22	72	10	50	r
Helsinki	13	55	4	39	cl
Las Palmas	23	73	14	57	r
Lisbon	21	70	13	55	r
London	23	73	12	54	r
Luxembourg	24	75	14	57	r
Madrid	24	75	11	52	cl
Milan	24	75	12	54	cl
Moscow	17	63	9	48	r
Munich	24	75	8	46	r
Nice	22	72	16	61	r
Oslo	19	66	8	46	r
Paris	24	75	13	55	r
Prague	25	77	9	48	r
Reykjavik	8	46	3	37	cl
Rome	22	72	11	52	r
Stockholm	19	66	11	52	r
Strasbourg	25	77	10	50	r
Vienna	28	82	15	59	r
Warsaw	23	73	11	52	cl
Zurich	21	70	8	46	r

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	25	77	8	46	fr
Cairo	38	100	21	70	cl
Istanbul	24	75	13	55	r
Jerusalem	32	90	17	63	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	17	63	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	24	75	15	59	cl

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	27	81	r
Beijing	22	72	16	61	s
Hong Kong	27	81	24	75	r
Manila	30	86	23	73	r
New Delhi	43	109	27	81	fr
Seoul	24	75	17	63	fr
Shanghai	26	79	16	61	r
Singapore	—	—	—	—	na
Taipei	—	—	—	—	na
Tokyo	21	70	14	57	s

AFRICA

Algiers	26	79	12	54	fr
Cape Town	18	64	11	52	cl
Casablanca	21	70	14	57	r
Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Lagos	31	88	26	79	r
Nairobi	23	73	15	59	r
Tunis	23	73	11	52	r

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	21	70	11	52	cl
Lima	18	64	12	54	pc
Mexico City	31	88	13	55	pc
Rio de Janeiro	26	79	19	66	r

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	11	52	2	36	pc
Atlanta	29	84	19	66	r
Boston	26	79	14	57	r
Chicago	23	73	16	61	r
Denver	24	75	4	43	r
Detroit	27	81	18	61	r
Honolulu	29	84	27	79	r
Houston	31	88	23	73	pc
Los Angeles	22	72	15	59	pc
Miami	32	90	24	75	pc
Minneapolis	24	75	15	59	r
Montreal	28	82	14	57	r
Nassau	30	86	22	72	r
New York	28	82	18	64	r
Phoenix	36	97	21	70	r
San Francisco	22	72	9	48	pc
Seattle	24	61	6	43	pc
Toronto	26	79	13	55	r
Washington	31	88	19	66	r

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly rough. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 27 — 14 (81 — 57). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 24 — 12 (75 — 54). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 27 — 12 (81 — 54). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 28 — 18 (82 — 64). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 28 — 14 (82 — 57). ROME: Fair. Temp. 22 — 13 (72 — 55). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 22 — 10 (72 — 50). BANGKOK: Stormy. Temp. 35 — 25 (95 — 77). MANILA: Stormy. Temp. 32 — 24 (90 — 75). HONG KONG: Showers. Temp. 26 — 23 (79 — 73). SEOUL: Showers. Temp. 28 — 17 (82 — 63). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 21 — 14 (70 — 57).

2 Top Officials Call Valdez Response 'Insufficient'

By Bill McAllister
and Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two senior administration officials have told President George Bush that the response by both the U.S. government and the oil industry to the Exxon Valdez oil spill was slow, confused and "wholly insufficient."

In the strongest language used by U.S. officials to describe the March 24 tanker accident, Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner and the Environmental Protection Agency administrator, William K. Reilly, said that the planning for and response to the spill by both industry and government was "unequal to the task."

The two officials also warned that major oil spills may be unavoidable in the future. "The nation must recognize that there is no fail-safe prevention, preparedness, or response system," they said.

They recommended that the government insist that both its agencies and the oil industry draft "realistic worst-case scenarios" for future disasters and that Congress enact laws to ensure that oil tank operators create a fund large enough to pay for any cleanups.

As their report to Mr. Bush was being released, the chairman of Exxon Corp., Lawrence G. Rawl, appeared before a tumultuous meeting of the company's stockholders in Parsippany, New Jersey.

"What do you want me to say to you — that I'm going to make it disappear out there?" Mr. Rawl said, as protesters outside waved dead fish and cut-up Exxon credit cards. "I can't."

He added: "As we've said before, the board and all of our employees are profoundly sorry that this happened. We can't say that enough, but the only way we can demonstrate that is to get it cleaned up."

Responding to hostile questioning during the annual meeting, Mr. Rawl renewed Exxon's pledge to clean up the spill. "We will be there as long as it takes," he said. "We will pay what it takes." He reiterated that Exxon expected to complete the cleanup by September.

But Mr. Rawl rejected suggestions by some environmental groups that the company create a $1 billion trust fund for the cleanup, saying that such a proposal did not make sense in light of Exxon's commitment to pay for the work. He also rejected a suggestion that he resign — a proposal that was booed by the audience of 2,000 mostly sympathetic shareholders.

Attempts to elect the actor Robert Redford and former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado to the board were defeated and the slate of directors proposed by Exxon's management was elected easily.

Despite a nationwide, grass-roots effort to organize a boycott of the company, Exxon has apparently suffered little more than public relations embarrassment in addition to the cost of the cleanup. The president of Exxon, Lee R. Raymond, said that only 18,000 Exxon credit cards out of approximately 7 million had been returned to the company in protest of the spill.

Mr. Reilly and Mr. Skinner were dispatched by President Bush to Alaska five days after the spill to assess the damage and the cleanup efforts. The 37-page report was written by members of the National Response Team, consisting of representatives from the 14 U.S. agencies that have had a role in the cleanup.

The report released on Thursday noted that six contingency plans were in place at the time of the accident, but the plans were not coordinated and did not provide for a well-defined hierarchy to manage the response. Exxon's shipping subsidiary, which owned the Exxon Valdez, had a voluntary plan of its own, but the plan had "no specific details," the report said.

Not only was the emergency equipment in Alaska inadequate, but cleanup technologies that belatedly were imported were described by the report as "primitive." It said that more research into cleanup strategies was urgently needed.

Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., which operates the Trans-Alaska pipeline and the nearby shipping terminal in Valdez, had a plan that assumed using chemical dispersants to break up crude oil. But the plan failed to address the fact that most of the dispersants were stored in Arizona and would take hours to reach Alaska, according to the report.

Reuters-UPI

The Exxon chairman, Lawrence G. Rawl, speaking at a shareholders' meeting. He rejected calls for his resignation.

On Beaches, Oil Still Washes Up

Wildlife Toll Rises and Not a Mile Is Fully Cleaned

By Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Nearly two months after the biggest oil spill in U.S. history, Alaskan officials say that not a single mile of beach has been completely cleaned and that the death toll of birds, fish and mammals continues to mount.

Large patches of oil, untended in rough and remote seas, are still washing up on pristine Alaskan beaches more than 500 miles (800 kilometers) from the reef in Prince William Sound where the Exxon Valdez went aground March 24.

The oil from the spill of 11 million gallons has hit 730 miles of coastline, Alaskan state officials said. Of that, only 4 miles have been declared cleaned. Less than 1 mile is totally free of oil, the officials said.

Casualties are evident throughout much of Prince William Sound, from islands close to Valdez to the far reaches of Katmai National Park on the Alaska Peninsula.

The ecological toll of the spill thus far includes more than 11,000 birds of 30 species, 700 Pacific sea otters and 20 bald eagles, according to a tally by the state Department of Environmental Conservation.

Biologists say the actual number of dead wildlife could be three to five times higher than those found because many of the animals have been washed out to sea or taken by predators.

Officials are particularly worried about the bears, which are prowling the oil-blackened shores of Katmai National Park, home of the largest concentration of these bears in the world.

The huge bears, some of them 10 feet (3 meters) tall and weighing up to 1,200 pounds (545 kilograms), have been eating oiled birds and fish, as have bald eagles and foxes.

"The big concern at this point is what will happen to these animals as the oil gets into their food chain," said Ray Bane, the superintendent of Katmai National Park.

Biologists say they expect deaths among the bears and other wildlife as the toxic oil accumulates in their systems.

Mr. Bane said that 90 percent of the park's 240-mile eastern shoreline had been hit by oil, from traces to thick accumulations. The wilderness beach contains some of the most productive salmon-spawning estuaries in Alaska and had a record number of human visitors last year, 45,000.

Kenai Fjords National Park, about 100 miles south of Anchorage, also has been hit hard. "Right now I'm still finding dead sea otters on the beach," said Page Spencer, a state biologist assigned to the park. "Bald eagles feed on them, so I'm also finding dead eagles."

She said, "Here I am a scientist with a Ph.D. and as I watch these oiled birds trying to take off I start to cry."

CIA Says Pakistan Is Working To Gain Nuclear 'Capability'

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence, has warned Congress that Pakistan is "engaged in developing a nuclear capability" while its rival India has begun research that could be used to make thermonuclear weapons.

Mr. Webster's statements, made shortly before a visit to Washington by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, appeared to be an effort by the Bush administration to underscore its concern about Pakistan's nuclear research program.

A Senate aide said the questions and answers on the issue had been coordinated with the CIA before Mr. Webster's appearance before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

It was the first time Mr. Webster had publicly addressed an issue that has long worried U.S. intelligence analysts and foreign policy officials.

By law, for Pakistan to continue to receive U.S. aid, the president must certify to Congress annually that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear explosive device.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, said Pakistan was informed that if it did not redirect its nuclear program, the president would be unable to make the appropriate certification to Congress this year. Mr. Solarz said he recently heard from a senior U.S. official that the Pakistanis were responding.

"The implication of this testimony," he said, "is that they haven't."

In his testimony on Thursday, Mr. Webster also made these points:

- Argentina has been selling nuclear technology to Iran, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and has been assisting Iraq in development of the Condor-2 ballistic missile.
- North Korea has begun making Soviet-designed Scud-B ballistic missiles. The 1950s technology was used by Iran and Iraq to devastating effect during the "war of the cities" in which the two nations traded missile attacks on their capitals before a cease-fire last year.
- China is "actively promoting" the export of shorter-range ballistic missiles with "a mix of financial and political objectives."

Mr. Webster told the Senate committee that India had been seeking to separate and purify an isotope called lithium-6, and he called this an "indication of interest" in thermonuclear devices. He added that the missile and atomic research programs of India and Pakistan have "all the earmarks of a race."

"Clearly Pakistan is engaged in developing a nuclear capability," Mr. Webster said. "What creates problems for the United States is whether that capability has reached a point that it implicates the various amendments that apply to other assistance and relief for Pakistan."

Pakistan is receiving $576 million in economic and military aid this year from the United States, and the Bush administration has asked for $621 million in the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Webster's remarks on Pakistan brought a sharp rejoinder from Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio and chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee. Mr. Glenn asserted that Pakistan's nuclear activities were already sufficient to prompt a cutoff in aid, but that the United States had overlooked the violations because it had such other interests in Pakistan as support for the Afghan guerrillas.

"We don't seem to be willing to do anything about this," the senator said. "We're not willing to put teeth into it. The law is very clear on what should be done, and yet we always make some excuse and overlook it somehow."

Raymond Blackman of Jane's Dies

The Associated Press

LONDON — Raymond Blackman, 78, a leading naval expert and former editor of Jane's Fighting Ships, died Wednesday, his family said Friday. No cause of death was given.

Mr. Blackman edited the reference work from 1949-1973. He lived at Portsmouth on the south coast of England.

He joined the British Navy at 16 and served for 10 years, having trained as a naval engineer.

He then took up journalism and became naval correspondent for a local newspaper in the Portsmouth area.

He rejoined the navy at the outbreak of World War II in 1939, working at Portsmouth developing mines and anti-submarine weapons.

After the war, he returned to journalism and from 1946 to 1956 was naval correspondent of The Sunday Times.

He was also the author of Modern World Book of Ships in 1951, of successive editions of The World's Warships and of Ships of the Royal Navy in 1973.

Johnny Green, 80; Composer Won 5 Oscars

BEVERLY HILLS, California (UPI) — Johnny Green, 80, a composer, conductor and arranger who won five Academy Awards for scoring such hits as "An American in Paris," "Easter Parade," "Oliver" and "West Side Story," died Monday of pulmonary edema.

Mr. Green produced or conducted nine Academy Award shows, was the music director at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for 10 years and spent 32 seasons as the guest conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic. He also wrote songs, including "Body and Soul" and "I Cover the Waterfront."

Mr. Green, who was born in New York and studied at Harvard, was an arranger for Guy Lombardo and Paul Whiteman in 1928, when he composed his first hit, "Coquette."

■ *Other deaths:*

George A. Cornish, 87, a former managing editor and executive editor of The New York Herald Tribune, of a heart ailment May 14 in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Edward P. Taylor, 88, a Canadian brewer and industrialist who bred the greatest thoroughbred stallion of the century, Northern Dancer, the first Canadian colt to win the Kentucky Derby, in the Bahamas on May 14 after a long illness.

Toni Matt, 69, an Austrian ski champion who pioneered competitive skiing in the United States, on Wednesday apparently of a heart attack in Pawling, New York.

Alice-Leone Moats, 81, author and journalist who wrote a popular column for The Philadelphia Inquirer, in Philadelphia on May 14. She had been ill with heart disease.

Howard (Buddy) Jacobson, 58, a leading trainer of race horses who was convicted in 1980 of killing a rival for the affections of a Manhattan model, of bone cancer Tuesday in a hospital in Buffalo, New York, where he had been sent from Attica state prison.

Geoffrey Gilbert, 74, long a principal flutist with the London Philharmonic and London Symphony orchestras and who also taught the Irish flutist James Galway, in his sleep Thursday in Deland, Florida.

From Panama's Turmoil, Signs of Stress Emerge

By David E. Pitt
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — It has reached the point, one Panamanian said this week, where she can no longer keep food down; she feasts on antacids instead.

Another, chronically healthy, has suddenly developed an allergy that makes her sneeze and sniffle uncontrollably.

A third has begun having obsessive dreams.

"Every night, I dream that I'm traveling to another city — Miami, Barcelona, Paris," said the woman, her fingertips cradling her temples. "I always wake up just as I arrive at a foreign airport. It takes a few seconds before I realize I'm still here, in Panama. And then I think, 'Oh, no.' "

The woman, a human rights worker whose job includes cataloguing the rolls of Panama's missing and imprisoned, wiped her eyes and tried to smile.

"Sometimes it all seems so hopeless," she said.

With many Panamanians convinced that a happy resolution of their 18-month political crisis has become more distant in recent days, such complaints are reaching epidemic proportions in this country of 2.2 million people, psychologists and sufferers alike say.

"There is a sense here that the failure of the opposition to mobilize widespread support for a general strike on Wednesday stems from a kind of mass depression, a war weariness after a week in which Panamanians watched as their election was stolen and opposition leaders were brutally beaten, their bodyguards shot, one fatally.

"People here have seen a willingness by the government to employ a much higher level of violence than ever before," a diplomat said of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's de facto leader. "And that is having an effect."

"There was much more momentum and hope last year," the diplomat said, referring to a series of anti-Noriega demonstrations that led to a two-week general strike in the spring of 1988. "People thought, 'Hey, we can break this guy.' But all that has changed."

Dr. Nelly Hofmann, a clinical psychologist who has lived in Panama for more than 30 years, believes that "the anger and frustration that energized the protests last year have turned to sadness, hurt, depression."

"People don't know what to do anymore," she said. "They're frightened. And now we're seeing physical symptoms."

The most unsettling element of all, people say, is the sensation that, as one woman put it, "We are completely unprotected — we are in the hands of a lunatic whose soldiers can take you to jail, beat you, insult you in the most horrible way."

"We always knew this," she said, "but until recently, we never confronted the reality."

That Panama has become a more menacing place to live is nothing new, people say; the 1985 torture-murder of a prominent anti-Noriega figure, Dr. Hugo Spadafora, was the first indication that something terrible was afoot. But many Panamanians, accustomed to living prosperous, carefree lives compared with other parts of Latin America, say they did not recognize the warning signs.

"For all our political troubles, it's always been easy to make people happy here," a low-level government employee said. "It's always been easy to get a job. There were lots of ways to get a little money.

"And to be honest, there aren't many of us dreaming of being millionaires. All we need is work, a little TV at night, a few beers — nothing more."

The woman who has begun sneezing and sniffling is a disillusioned government worker who dates the onset of her condition from a conversation she had last week with her father, who was once close to General Omar Torrijos, the popular nationalist leader who died in a plane crash eight years ago and was succeeded by General Noriega.

"My father said to me, 'If you can leave Panama and start a new life somewhere else, then do it,' " the woman said. "I knew immediately that he was right, because my father always speaks the truth."

She is thinking about moving to Miami, where she knows someone who has an apartment. But she has little confidence in her English and no idea how she would make a living. And the prospect of packing little more than a suitcase and moving away, far from her family and a lifetime of friends, is painful to consider.

Dr. Hofmann and others say they believe that women are suffering a disproportionate amount of personal stress during Panama's political crisis because they have more to lose. Despite the closeness of family ties in Panama, 65 percent of all families are headed by women, according to government statistics.

"The family is disintegrating in Panama," Dr. Hofmann said. "The women lose their marriages and raise the children. Now, because of the political crisis, they're afraid their new homes are going to be torn apart, too."

Women have been prominent in anti-government protests in recent years, banging pans on their balconies and marching in the street. Many have been jailed and beaten.

"This is a new thing in Panama," an opposition sympathizer said. "We've never had women in the streets before. But since last week, there's been nobody in the streets."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Forcing Candidates To Sling Own Mud

Two U.S. senators who say they are fed up with negative political campaigns have introduced legislation that would require a candidate who wants to say something nasty about an opponent on radio or television to say it himself, instead of using a surrogate, The New York Times reports. No longer could an announcer with an ominous-sounding voice tell the voters how rotten the other candidate is, while the politician paying for the ad keeps a safe distance.

The bill was introduced by Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, and John C. Danforth, a Missouri Republican. "If a candidate wants to sling mud at his opponent," Mr. Danforth said, "the public should be able to see the candidate's dirty hands."

A similar bill introduced by the two senators in 1985 died in committee. But concern over campaign nastiness is growing. The two acknowledged that the bill raises questions about guarantees of free speech and that its constitutionality may ultimately have to be decided by the Supreme Court.

Roger Ailes, who masterminded the highly effective attacks on Michael S. Dukakis in last year's presidential campaign, said: "If we're going to start with censorship in this country, we ought to start with child pornography, and political commercials ought to be far down the list."

David Doak, a Democratic consultant, said, "It will become an incumbent's protection act, and incumbents already have enough advantages."

Short Takes

As gasoline retailers converted to self-service, drivers had to get used to the idea that they might not be able to count on their local gas stations to make repairs, change tires or even clean their windshields. Soon, The New York Times reports, they may not even be able to drive in and ask the attendant for directions. Fully automated stations where customers use credit cards to activate gas pumps are already operating in Texas, where they are known as "ghost stations." The procedure is comparable to getting cash from an automatic teller machine.

The pressure cooker, eclipsed by the microwave oven in recent years, is making a comeback, T-Fal Corp. of Fairfield, New Jersey, said sales have tripled since 1987 and Cuisinart of Greenwich, Connecticut, said sales have accelerated "dramatically." Experts note that the microwave is quick for cooking and reheating certain foods, especially in small quantities, but that the pressure cooker is faster for many cooking tasks because quantity did not slow it down.

The first Japanese high school in the United States has opened in Sweetwater, Tennessee, a state where about 70 Japanese companies have factories or offices. It has 25 pupils but expects to enroll 200 by 1991.

Medicare Benefits End at U.S. Border

Older Americans living or traveling abroad may be in for a shock when they apply for benefits under Medicare, the federal medical care program for people over 65. Payment for "medical services or items not provided within the United States" is forbidden by the Social Security Act.

Officials cite the difficulties in gauging rates for foreign medical treatment and for ensuring that such treatment meets Medicare standards. The ban extends to the American Hospital of Paris, staffed by American or U.S.-educated doctors.

The entire ban is a "blatant inequity," says Leo Packer, a research scientist in optics and aeronautics who is president of the Paris-based Association of Americans Resident Overseas. Benefits are denied to people who have been paying their Social Security taxes and Medicare premiums for years. "It's a case of you paid for it but you can't have it," he said.

Noting that private U.S. insurance companies provide coverage abroad, and that the Internal Revenue Service has been coping for years with foreign currencies and languages to collect taxes abroad, Mr. Packer said, "The IRS does this all the time, so why can't Medicare?"

Arthur Higbee

Nicaraguan On Arms Aid: No Comment

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Nicaraguan interior minister, Tomás Borge Martinez, refused Friday to confirm that Moscow had stopped supplying arms to the Sandinist government, saying the Soviet Union had only offered to halt such supplies on a multilateral basis.

Speaking at a news conference after three days of talks with Soviet officials, Mr. Borge would not confirm or deny Soviet statements that Kremlin arms supplies to Managua had been suspended.

"The Soviet Union has said that it is ready to suspend arms supplies to Central America, including Nicaragua, if other countries stop supplying arms to the region," he said. "This is a multilateral approach. This is the Soviet position."

But when told that a Soviet Foreign Ministry official had said that Moscow had not supplied arms to Nicaragua for some time, Mr. Borge responded: "I would neither confirm nor deny it."

Jan Burlyai, deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Latin American department, said this week that Moscow had not supplied arms to Nicaragua for some time, but that this did not represent a firm decision to end shipments permanently.

U.S. officials said in Washington this week that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had pledged in a letter to President George Bush that arms supplies to Managua were ended at the end of last year.

Compromise Is Reported in Missile Rift

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. and West German governments appeared to be moving closer Friday to bridging their differences over NATO short-range nuclear missiles.

The West German defense minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, after concluding a second round of meetings with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, said, "The overall discussions were very, very encouraging."

In an interview on West German television, Mr. Stoltenberg later said he hoped a solution would be reached before a North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit meeting in Brussels on May 29-30.

"I have the impression that our arguments are now better understood and that a convergence is emerging," the minister said.

The United States and Britain have rejected Warsaw Pact calls for talks on nuclear missiles in Europe with ranges of less than 500 kilometers (310 miles) and want to modernize U.S. Lance missiles, most of them based in West Germany.

Bonn wants to delay replacing Lance and to open early East-West talks on the missiles, a step that Washington and London fear could lead to the elimination of the NATO nuclear deterrent.

"We hope, and this applies also to our American partners," Mr. Stoltenberg said, "that we will be able to reach a uniform position by the NATO summit which we must also talk over with our other allies before the summit.

"I think it is unlikely that there will be a row in NATO."

The second meeting in two days between Mr. Baker and Mr. Stoltenberg took place as a senior government official in Bonn said the two sides had worked out a formula for a face-saving compromise.

Under the reported compromise, the Bush administration would accept the idea of negotiations with the Kremlin if West Germany makes it clear that it does not seek a "third zero," or the immediate elimination of short-range arms.

The agreement would be mostly symbolic, as no date has been proposed for the start of superpower short-range talks, and their convening remains conditional on an unspecified improvement in the East-West balance of conventional arms, the Bonn official said.

"It is no longer disputed that there should be negotiations on short-range weapons," said the official, who was familiar with Mr. Stoltenberg's talks in Washington.

His explanation of the accord suggested that both U.S. and West German officials had backed down from their previous positions.

According to the official, plans for modernization of the short-range arms have been shelved until at least 1991.

It was not immediately clear whether the formula for compromise would be acceptable to other members of the 16-nation NATO alliance, or even if the junior political parties in the West German coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl would go along.

Mr. Stoltenberg is a member of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, which has at times been at odds with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Free Democratic Party over how disarmament efforts should proceed.

Britain has sided with the United States in saying that there should be no short-range talks until the conventional balance is achieved, and that modernization should be put into action in the meantime.

(AP, Reuters)

■ Thatcher Stands Firm

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday that reducing short-range nuclear missiles would be like attacking the jugular vein of NATO, The Associated Press reported from London.

Stressing her opposition to West German calls for negotiations on cuts in those weapons, she also dismissed suggestions that West Germans were vulnerable because they hold the weapons. "We're all in it together," she said.

Asked in a radio interview about the NATO dispute over modernization, Mrs. Thatcher said, "I want a war-free Europe.

"In order to have a war-free Europe, you must have nuclear weapons within Europe, and weapons that are obsolete do not deter."

Mrs. Thatcher noted that there were 70,000 British troops and more than 350,000 U.S. troops in West Germany. "We're all standing together," she said. "That's my point — you do not break up."

Reducing the short-range missile arsenal of the Western alliance, she said, would amount to "going for the jugular of NATO."

Agence France-Presse

President George Bush outside his summer house in Kennebunkport, Maine, on Friday with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, who has emerged as one of the stronger members of the cabinet.

CABINET: *Strong Gain Clout*

(Continued from page 1)

House officials, Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher and Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner, as well as Mr. Derwinski, are playing dominant roles.

A senior official who also worked in the Reagan administration recalled that Kenneth M. Duberstein, Mr. Reagan's last chief of staff, periodically called cabinet officers to inquire about impending decisions and then decided which ones Mr. Reagan should make.

"Duberstein skimmed the cream for the White House," said the official. White House aides wonder why Mr. Kemp's pronouncements to rid public housing projects of narcotics dealers, or Mr. Bennett's anti-narcotics announcements, could not have yielded political mileage for Mr. Bush.

But one Republican close to the White House said Mr. Bush may be reacting against the Reagan style.

"Bush is surrounded by powerful people whom he thinks of as his peers," said the Republican. "Rather than having a centralized administration run by staff from out of the White House, you now have peers of the president in cabinet positions making the kinds of decisions that ministers in a parliamentary system often make."

CHINA: *Troops Sent Into Beijing*

(Continued from page 1)

1987 after failing to crack down on earlier nationwide student protests. It was Mr. Hu's death on April 15 that triggered the new student movement.

Mr. Li said students were not trying to disrupt social order but that a few were taking advantage of the situation to create turmoil.

The usually soft-spoken prime minister raised his voice and occasionally waved his fist as he demanded that the students end their protests, which have evolved into the biggest show of defiance in China's 40 years of Communist rule.

The party, government and military leaders in the audience, mostly elderly, applauded perfunctorily. Many had grim expressions.

President Yang, speaking next, said: "Beijing has been in a state of anarchy. I completely support Li Peng's report."

He added: "If the situation were to continue, our capital would no longer be a capital."

He said troops had come from outside Beijing to restore order. However, both Mr. Yang and Mr. Li said the action was not directed against the students.

Protesters in the square drowned out the broadcast for several minutes by singing the "Internationale," the song of the world Communist movement. They then began chanting, "Li Peng, step down!"

"The Liberation Army is here to protect Beijing society, its people and its future," Mr. Yang continued. "We were forced to send the Liberation Army into the city."

"We have been reasonable for more than one month," he added. "In the world there's no government like that. The Communist Party will resolutely deal with all turmoil and not allow it to interfere with society."

Mr. Zhao, accompanied by Mr. Li, visited some of the strikers before dawn, boarding buses where they had sought shelter from a rainstorm.

"I came too late, too late," strikers quoted Mr. Zhao as saying. "I should be criticized by you." Students from Beijing Normal University said Mr. Zhao had tears in his eyes as he spoke to them and autographed their hats and shirts.

He said the "problems you have raised will eventually be resolved," but he made no concrete offer, the students said.

"He was very sincere, he was sympathetic and understanding," said Chen Hong, a 22-year-old math major who is one of the hunger strikers. He spoke with difficulty through cracked lips.

The students said Mr. Li stayed a few minutes and said little.

Two sources said Mr. Zhao offered to resign after his four fellow members on the Standing Committee of the Politburo, the party's highest decision-making body, rejected his proposal that they reach an agreement with the protesters.

Messages were chalked on walls throughout the city criticizing Mr. Deng, the senior leader. The prestigious Chinese Academy of Social Sciences took up the call for Mr. Deng to retire by stretching a banner across a driveway of the Great Hall of the People.

Mr. Deng reportedly wanted to crack down on the students when the protests began in mid-April but was unable to because of their large numbers and public support.

Meanwhile, three U.S. Navy ships steamed into Shanghai for a courtesy call on Friday, one day after Mr. Gorbachev visited China's biggest city.

The command ship Blue Ridge led the way up the Huangpu River and moored near the Soviet consulate.

The port call was the second by U.S. warships to China since the Communist revolution in 1949. The visit was originally scheduled for Thursday, pointedly timed to coincide with the arrival of the Kremlin leader.

But the visit was delayed to avoid damaging the first Chinese-Soviet summit meeting in 30 years, the sources said.

"The Chinese wanted to stick this in the Soviets' ear," said a Western diplomatic source. "But they didn't have to do it that hard."

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

HUNGER: *Focus of a Nation*

(Continued from page 1)

movement's most conspicuous leaders.

Mr. Wang, like some other student organizers, initially took part in the hunger strike but then was persuaded to start eating again so that he could negotiate more effectively.

In a nationally televised meeting Thursday with Prime Minister Li Peng, Mr. Wuer fainted from hunger and exhaustion.

Some students and teachers say the strikers' thinking had become less lucid. In fact, the kind of emotional conviction they needed to drive themselves on was perhaps the trait that makes discussion and negotiation with them very difficult.

"They are too emotional," said an exasperated official who dealt with them.

When deciding on tactics or demands, the options are devised by a few leaders but are voted on by the 3,000 strikers, a cumbersome, if democratic, process.

Mr. Xie's only compunction is that he stopped fasting and broke the oath that all student hunger strikers take: "Not before my aims are met do I eat again."

"I had no doubt about the reasons for my striking," he said. "My only hope is that the government will carry out democracy.

"We cannot rely on rule by one leader. We must search for a beautiful, perfect system."

MAFIA: *Europe in 1992 Offers a Wide-Open Market*

(Continued from page 1)

consequences of the collapse of Franklin National Bank in the United States in 1974 and Banco Ambrosiano in Italy in 1982, both attributable to illegal financial deals and tax havens involving the Mafia.

By bringing entrepreneurs linked to large-scale crime into the system, he said, illicit capital "threatens to trigger the explosive worldwide financial breakdown that so many people now fear."

A Western law enforcement official agreed. "We're talking about drug profits that would balance the budgets of a lot of countries, whole areas of Italy where the Mafia is more powerful than the government, even the Mafia within some parts of government."

"That's a disturbing equation," he said, "especially looking to the loosening of controls in 1992."

Just how much money does the Mafia make? There are varying estimates, all impossible to verify — and all impressive.

The state-run Censis statistical agency calculates Italian Mafia profits at close to $71 billion a year. Other officials put Mafia-linked drug profits in Italy at $21 billion to $42 billion. In the United States, the FBI estimates that the leading Mafia families make $142 billion each year in the drug trade.

Mafia profits come overwhelmingly from drugs, mostly heroin but increasingly cocaine, the police say. Extortion and kidnapping remain lucrative ventures, but the Mafia has also reached into a wide variety of legitimate businesses.

In Sicily, for example, it has penetrated everything from the citrus and wine industries to hospitals and soccer teams, consolidating its local power in the process. Elaborate scams to skim off European Community agriculture subsidies are popular, Italian officials say.

The European union of 1992, in which border checks are to disappear along with trade barriers, "is going to drive law enforcement nuts, not just with drugs and money but with technology transfer, arms," a U.S. official predicted. "How are you going to inspect? Where is the border? I can't imagine how it's going to work."

Most authorities say they believe the main way is to zero in on the Mafia where it hurts most: on its money and property. But Italian laws make the chase a difficult one.

In the United States, new laws have allowed successful tracking of suspiciously large flows of money through American banks via a central data collection. That option is not open to Italian magistrates, who must go from bank to bank, and only with a subpoena against a certain individual.

The United States has asked Italy to help set up a new international currency control agency to monitor capital transfers in dollars.

In addition, while a United Nations treaty signed by Italy last year calls for stringent punishment of money launderers, the practice is only a crime under Italian law if connected with extortion, kidnapping or armed robbery.

But Italian officials say improvements are on the way.

BOMBER: *Aide Opposes B-2*

(Continued from page 1)

they expect the first flight within the next two months — at least a year behind schedule.

Mr. Costello and the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, have said they believe the bomber could end up costing far more than the estimated $79 billion for 132 aircraft, or nearly $600 million apiece.

Mr. Jones, in his address to stockholders, said "the average unit flyaway cost" of the plane will be $265 million each. "Flyaway costs" include only the cost of an airframe.

Mr. Costello said he also favors killing the air force's C-17 transport program, expected to cost $30 billion for 210 aircraft, calling it expensive and unnecessary.

But Mr. Costello said his opposition to the B-2 goes beyond money issues. Mr. Costello said that during one high-level Defense Department meeting, Mr. Carlucci asked him, "Why do you keep trying to kill the B-2?"

"Because, Mr. Secretary, it's being brought to you by the same company that brought you" a series of troubled programs, including guidance systems for the MX and air-launched cruise missiles, Mr. Costello said he replied.

"What makes you think," he added, "they'll do better" with the B-2?

Serious problems occurred in those programs and others because of poor quality controls, mismanagement and disorganization, which resulted in the production of faulty parts and major delays.

A federal grand jury in April indicted Northrop and five current and former employees on 167 charges of fraud in connection with the improper testing of parts for the air-launched cruise missiles and a new jet aircraft for the Marine Corps, the AV-8B Harrier.

Indonesia Bans 6 Books As Threats to Stability

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia said Friday that it had banned six books because they threatened national stability.

Attorney General Sukarton Marmosudjono said he had banned "Indonesia's Secret War," by an Australian, Robin Osborne, about a guerrilla movement in Irian Jaya. Also banned were "For Democracy," which was published in Indonesian in the Netherlands, and four other books about communism or Islam.

ISRAEL: *8 Arabs and Soldier Die*

(Continued from page 1)

Reuters that he could not confirm that the three Palestinians were Fatah members. The official said that a PLO ban on the use of firearms against Israelis in the occupied territories remained in force.

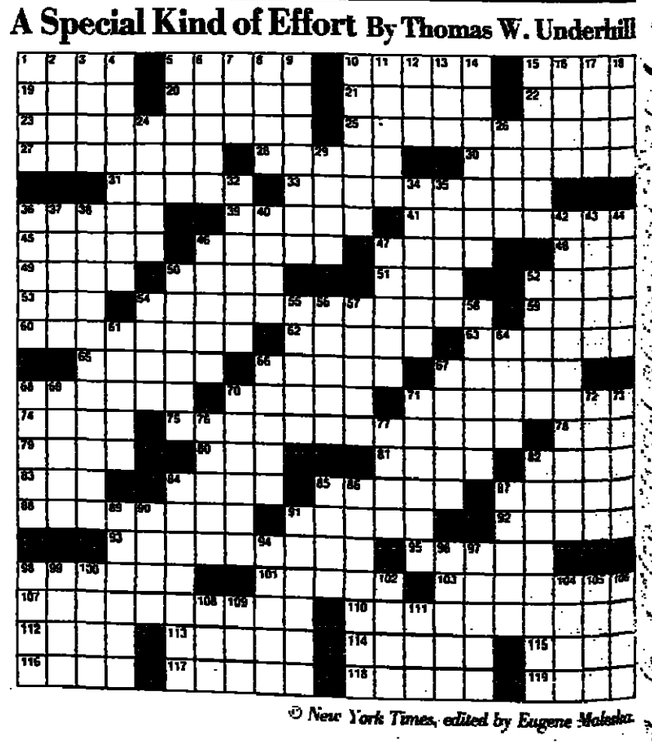
According to the army's account, the incident began around midnight when a collaborator near the village of Beit Aula made a call to the army, reporting shooting in the area. An 11-man army patrol in three vehicles went to the scene, where they observed a car speeding away and ordered it to halt.

When the vehicle did not stop, the soldiers pursued it, opening fire. The car then stopped and three men inside returned fire. As one of the military vehicles pulled near the car, the passengers opened fire, critically wounding the the battalion commander, a lieutenant colonel.

The Palestinians then got out of the car and threw a hand grenade at another army vehicle, killing the driver and wounding the other soldiers. Another officer opened fire, killing the gunmen.

In a separate development on Friday, security forces reportedly arrested the two main Islamic leaders in the Gaza Strip, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, and Mahmoud Zahar, both of them considered spiritual leaders of Hamas, the clandestine fundamentalist movement.

A Special Kind of Effort By Thomas W. Underhill



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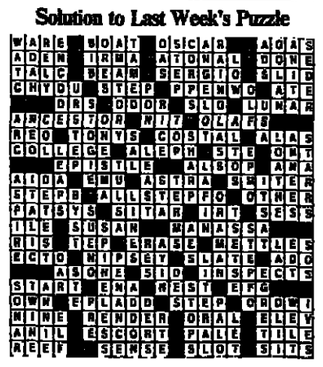
ACROSS

1 Stag or buck
5 Bracelet add-on
10 Trite
15 Lighter or tender
19 Prolific auth.
20 Bast fiber
21 Alleviates
22 Approximately
23 Jack London classic, with "The"
25 "—— Western Front"
27 Squeeze the tube
28 Like Times Square
30 Medicinal seeds
31 Wear away
33 Encouraged, as a team
36 Mubarak's predecessor
39 Mar
41 Lengthen
45 Scottish magpies
46 Facing a glacier
47 Wood sorrels
48 Brother
49 Killer whales
50 Author —— Congwen
51 Kennel adjunct
52 R.b.i., for one
53 Electrical unit
54 Author of the European Recovery Plan
59 Grant
60 Divides into three parts
62 Carols
63 One madly in love
65 Approaches
66 He was Beatrice's 63 Across
67 In wild confusion
68 Designer Cardin
70 Eton boy's mother
71 "...closer than ——": Proverb 16:24
74 Berlin's "He's —— Picker"
75 A. Conan Doyle work
78 Epoch
79 Autry or Kelly
80 The Greatest, once
81 Tax shelters, for short
82 Ski lift
83 Aim
84 Allen or MacMurray
85 Seraglio
87 Kissed by *Henri*
88 Certain
91 —— chance! (good luck!)
92 Stair part
93 Records
95 Lonesome Pine, for one
98 Dethroned Titan
101 Parts
103 Process of bone formation
107 Drug effect, sometimes
110 —— Journal (financial daily)
112 Envelope wd.
113 —— prosequi (court entry)
114 Hogan's cousin
115 Gaelic
116 Catch flies
117 Hydroxyl compounds
118 Jannings and Ludwig
119 Hammett's "The —— Curse"

DOWN

1 Herb or weapon
2 Strong as ——
3 Attic
4 Pleads with
5 Set of beliefs
6 Hemmed and ——
7 "—— Blue?"
8 Booklet
9 Docs
10 "Son of Lassie," e.g.
11 Stocking color
12 "—— was saying..."
13 Mr. Iacocca
14 Los —— Unidos
15 Cramming, with "up"
16 Scraps
17 "Norma ——," Glaspell novel
18 Low digits
24 Harms
26 "——, you noblest English!". Shak.
29 Wilbur's "Things of —— World"
32 Fragrant compounds
34 Happens again
35 Zesty feelings
36 Variant
37 Drying structure
38 Evelyn Waugh novel: 1928
40 Pung follower
42 "—— Over"
43 Kind of union
44 Peter, as to pumpkins
46 Movie takes
47 Fanon
50 Arcane
52 Dart
54 Equipment
55 Growing out
56 Island or rabbit
57 Paris subway
58 Herd of stud horses
61 Suit fabric
64 He created "the sack"
66 Biblical king
67 Abreast the middle of a ship's side
68 Called, in a way
69 One of the Forsytes
70 Frays
71 Arabic demon
72 Delete
73 Scarrer
76 Poker Flat creator
77 Field of granular snow
82 Like some suits
84 By —— starts (intermittently)
85 Ululate
86 Alaskan island
87 Actress Ekland
89 Seventh-—— stretch
90 Substantive
91 Daniel and Pat
94 Amusing
96 Spur wheel
97 Burros
98 First son of Eliz.
99 Naomi's daughter-in-law
100 Prefix with chord or meter
102 Noah's eldest
104 Antonyms
105 Birthplace of Frederick II
106 "Nana" star: 1934
108 A —— (yours in Toulon)
109 U.N. arm
111 Spire ornament

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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France	F.F.	1,500	1,230	830	455
Germany (mail)	D.M.	580	403	320	176
—*hand delivery	D.M.	739	103	379	199
Great Britain	£	140	96.60	77	42
Greece (mail)	Dr.	29,000	25,600	16,000	8,800
—hand delivery Athens, Thessaloniki	Dr.	33,000	21,600	18,000	9,900
Ireland	£Ir.	155	136	85	47
Italy	Lire	420,000	308,000	231,000	127,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340	185
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400	700
Portugal	Esc.	29,000	29,240	16,000	8,800
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600	9,700
—***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600	9,700
—***hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	46,800	—	23,400	11,700
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
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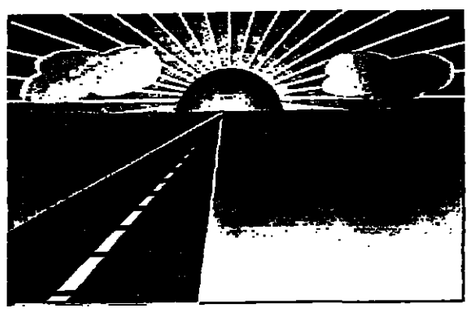

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Swerving on the Road to Peace: Israel Reacts to Pressures and Doubts

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The sudden swerves in Israel's policy toward its Palestinian subjects reflect internal political pressures as well as a deep sense of official ambivalence about the capacity of diplomatic measures to resolve the conflict with the Arabs, according to senior officials and analysts.

NEW ANALYSIS

One day, Israel is proposing elections for the 1.7 million Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. On the next, it is imposing new and harsher restrictions on their movements and employment, ordering home some 50,000 Gaza workers from their jobs in Israel.

The Defense Ministry announced Thursday that all Gazans would be required to obtain permits to travel to Israel to work. Eventually, the authorities said, these measures also will be applied to West Bankers.

To outsiders, these fluctuations in policy may look schizophrenic, chaotic and in many ways self-defeating. Many ask how it is possible to locate and develop what Israel considers responsible and moderate political partners among local Palestinians when the Israeli Army is so busy punishing them.

But Israel's leaders see themselves reacting to a different set of imperatives. While they seek to ease the international clamor for concessions by offering a new initiative, they must also cope with rising anger among Israeli Jews, who have been incited by recent Arab attacks in Israel and who express fears that any sign of conciliation will be viewed by Palestinians as weakness and an invitation to further violence.

The Israelis who hold this view are the bedrock constituency of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's hawkish, populist-oriented Likud. Mr. Shamir's main rivals for power within the party, David Levy, Ariel Sharon and Yitzhak Modai, all have seized on the issue of Palestinian elections to take a position opposed to Mr. Shamir's.

From an international perspective, the elections plan may look like a warmed-over reformulation of the Camp David accords, lacking even some of the bolder statements of that landmark treaty. From an Israeli viewpoint, however, it is a major political gamble. The fact that it passed the cabinet even though in a watered-down form is a victory for the pragmatists who lead Likud and the left-of-center Labor Party.

Mr. Shamir easily beat back on Wednesday, by 43 to 15, a parliamentary vote of no-confidence. But first he had to pledge to Likud that he would never surrender an inch of the occupied territories to the Palestinians, allow Arab residents of East Jerusalem to participate in elections or permit the balloting to take place before the uprising is completely halted.

He gave away nothing in his new proposal, Mr. Shamir told Likud legislators.

Most analysts say that Mr. Shamir's position as party leader is virtually impregnable. The real victim of a rightist Likud rebellion, they say, would be Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, Mr. Shamir's all-but-crowned successor.

Opposition to the plan is mounting on Mr. Arens's right. About 30 legislators, including more than a dozen from Likud, have formed the Front for the Land of Israel, which has denounced the initiative as a "submission to terror" that could usher in a Palestinian state in the territories.

"Arens faces a big problem within his own party," said a political analyst and former Likud central-committee member, Aryeh Naor. "I don't believe Levy and Sharon can win a majority to defeat the plan now, but they can make a lot of trouble for him later on."

Analysts contend that these domestic political pressures make Mr. Arens's current visit to Washington, where he is to meet with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, particularly delicate.

The Israeli foreign minister reportedly felt he was blindsided during his first meeting with Mr. Baker two months ago. The meeting itself was extremely cordial. Yet, before the arrival of Mr. Arens, unnamed State Department officials told reporters that the Bush administration wanted Israel to ease some of its restrictions against Palestinians.

Such a request never came up when Mr. Arens and Mr. Baker met, according to Israeli officials. But afterward, Mr. Baker told a congressional committee that Israel might someday have "no choice" but to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"If Arens comes back in an atmosphere where things didn't go so well in Washington, that is definitely going to hurt him here," said a senior Israeli official, who asked not to be named. "He needs support from the administration in Washington to come back to the central committee and force them to support him here."

The other architect of the elections plan, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Labor, has explained Israel's recent measures in carrot-and-stick terms. If Palestinians are not prepared to seize the "golden opportunity" offered by elections, he has said, they will face a tougher security crackdown designed to smother their 17-month-long uprising by force.

Behind this threat, some analysts say, is the long-held Israeli belief that Palestinians cannot be trusted to act in their own best interests. Just as they squandered opportunities for compromise in pre-independence days, this reasoning goes, internal disputes and fear of the PLO may cause them to fail to take this opportunity.

Israel Seeks Aid for Palestinian Camps

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Moshe Arens, Israel's foreign minister, said Friday that his country had asked the United States to lead an international campaign to raise $2 billion for rehabilitating Palestinian refugee camps in Israeli-occupied territories.

Mr. Arens said the request was included in a letter from Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to President George Bush. The foreign minister outlined the proposal, as well as an Israeli plan for elections among the 1.7 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, to Vice President Dan Quayle.

The disclosure of the request shifted emphasis from the election proposal that is part of a four-point plan adopted this week by Israel's cabinet and parliament. The Palestine Liberation Organization has rejected any type of elections in the territories while they are occupied by Israel.

Mr. Arens said that Israel had already raised the refugee rehabilitation proposal with Japan and that he would ask the European Community for help when he meets with the group in Brussels next week. Money from Arab states would also be welcome, he said.

Israel hopes that building houses and providing employment for the estimated 300,000 Palestinians living in camps will alleviate some of the bitterness that spawned the Palestinian uprising against the 21-year Israeli occupation, he said.

Mr. Arens said that in meetings Thursday with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Brent Scowcroft, Mr. Bush's national security adviser, he had emphasized that the entire Israeli package must have unqualified U.S. support that would generate acceptance in the Arab world.

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Ethiopians Report Coup Is Crushed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The government said Friday that several senior army officers had been arrested on suspicion of helping to stage a coup attempt this past week and it pledged to put the plotters on trial.

The foreign minister, Berhanu Bayeh, said the government was in control after the failed coup and that Asmara, Ethiopia's second-largest city, where fighting was reported on Thursday, was quiet.

"At present," he said, "everything is under control throughout the country after the coup attempt by a few generals was swiftly crushed with a minimum of bloodshed."

Mr. Berhanu gave no details of those arrested on suspicion of collaborating in the coup, but said: "Those who are cleared of any involvement will automatically be released to resume their duties, while those who are proved to have been involved in the plot will be brought to justice."

President Mengistu Haile Mariam, who returned home from a visit to East Germany to deal with the coup attempt, said Thursday night that the leader of the largest rebellious army unit had been executed.

Western diplomats in Addis Ababa reported that General Demessie Bulto, apparently a central figure in the coup attempt, which began Tuesday, was killed by junior officers in the 2d Army stationed at Asmara, in the northern province of Eritrea.

Industry Minister Fanta Belay was arrested after the coup attempt. The official Ethiopian News Agency said on Friday the second-in-command of Ethiopian forces in Eritrea, Major General Kumelachew Dejen, had fled.

Mr. Berhanu said General Demessie had tried to collaborate with rebels of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army, which has been fighting for the independence of Eritrea for the past 28 years.

Addis Ababa returned to normal Friday after the government reopened the international airport, which had been closed since Tuesday. *(Reuters, NYT)*

After 9 Weeks, the Siege of Jalalabad Grinds On

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF JALALABAD, Afghanistan — The Afghan guerrillas move around their captured government outpost in short spurts, dashing across exposed spaces, then crouching in the protection of bullet-pocked adobe walls. But even with the enemy at the Jalalabad airport only half a mile away, two or three rebels are asleep, wrapped in cotton shawls in their trenches and makeshift bomb shelters.

"We may be hiding, but so are they," said the guerrilla on guard, pointing at the nearby airfield. "The regime soldiers only dare come out at night. During the day they hide."

The rebel touched the splintered remains of roof beams and brick rubble, the result of a direct hit. "Their tank shoots at us," he said, "but we shoot right back at them."

With the battle for Jalalabad in its 10th week, there is no troop movement that would indicate preparation for the all-out guerrilla attack that was expected to take place soon after Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting, ended earlier this month.

The rebels still surround Jalalabad. They remain in control of all the territory that they captured in March, despite government claims to have recaptured a 40-kilometer (25-mile) stretch east of the city on the highway to Pakistan.

But in light of past casualties, rebel commanders in the area are wary of a frontal assault. Instead, they are digging in, holding ground and slowly nibbling at government defenses.

"We are patient fighters," said Haji Din Mohammed, a leading commander of the Yunis Khalis faction of the fundamentalist Islamic Party.

"We are free. We can go everywhere we want. The regime is surrounded. They are in jail. The soldiers we captured are pale because they never see the sun. They are always hiding in caves."

The commander, who has the title of national security minister in the interim government declared by the Afghan guerrilla groups based in Pakistan, brushed aside the repeated prediction by guerrilla leaders that Jalalabad's fall was imminent, saying that was not the view of field commanders.

It is widely believed that the rebels face a difficult task. Western diplomats in Islamabad say one of the rebels' chief problems is that their campaign has never been coordinated from all four sides of Jalalabad. Most of the fighting in the past three weeks has been concentrated in the south and southwest.

The government's 81st Brigade, considered the strongest in the Afghan Army, is posted on the section of road linking Jalalabad with Mehtarlam, the capital of Laghman Province, about 50 kilometers by road to the northwest of Jalalabad. Mehtarlam has served as the terminus for aerial supply of Jalalabad since constant rebel rocketing made the Jalalabad airport unusable.

Despite this supply route, another route, the road linking Jalalabad with Kabul, is still considered crucial to the success of the rebel siege. Until last week, sections had been completely blocked and convoys had been unable to come by road from Kabul to supplement the inadequate volume of supplies provided by the helicopter ferry operation to Mehtarlam. But last week the government broke through and at least one convoy has been able to make its way from Kabul, rebels said.

Haji Din Mohammed estimated that there are about 15,000 government troops in and around Jalalabad, and about 5,000 guerrillas. He added, however, that fighters could be brought in quickly from Pakistan, which is only two hours away.

The stifling summer heat has already descended on Nangarhar Province. In Samarkhel, the first major garrison to fall near the city, the buildings have been looted and are now deserted. There remains only the incessant buzzing of black flies and a strong odor of rotting flesh from the carcasses of animals and unburied bodies of government soldiers.

Haji Din Mohammed does not doubt that the city will fall. "Anytime God wants, we will capture the city. The regime has had to bring in soldiers from as far away as Mazar-i-Sharif and Herat. This cannot last."

Diane Richard/The Associated Press
Shell canisters litter an Afghan rebel post above Jalalabad road.

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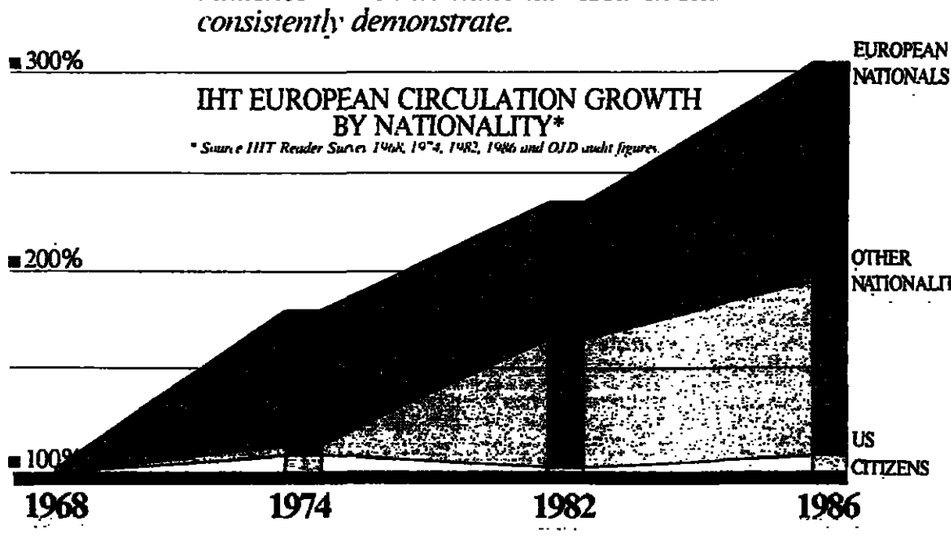

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OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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The Thaw in the East

What is striking about the China-Soviet thaw is the equanimity that greets it in Washington. Not so very long ago, in frostier days, any reunion between the two giants of the Communist world would have been viewed with dread. Some people even believed the China-Soviet split was a sham, just as a vocal minority now argues that this week's apparent reconciliation between Moscow and Beijing threatens freedom.

Then and now, the majority view seems more solidly rooted in reality. China and the Soviet Union have no discernible interest in ganging up on the West or unsettling a comparatively stable power balance in Asia. On the contrary: Both urgently need the West's trade and know-how.

In short, 1989 is not Orwell's "1984," in which three great blocs, Eurasia, Oceania and Eastasia, keep cynically changing sides. Beijing and Moscow could hardly seem less eager to join in ideological crusades. Both appear more intent on making deals than making revolution. Neither has reason to end a U.S. military presence in Asia that keeps peace between two Koreas and discourages a resurgence of Japanese militarism.

The assurances in Thursday's Soviet-Chinese communiqué that normalization "does not infringe on the interest of third countries" should be taken seriously. The reasons are as obvious as the huge protests shaking China. When Chinese broadcasters call openly for the resignation of aging party chiefs, more than the airwaves are changing. When Baltic states aggressively demand the right to control their economies, restore property rights and issue their own currencies, as they did this week, a challenge is thrown down that Mikhail Gorbachev cannot readily counter with troops.

So Communist leaders have reason to mute the border conflicts that once brought them close to war. Both agree to reduce armed forces on frontiers to minimum levels, and to seek diplomatic solutions.

Differences persist, notably on Cambodia. Thus, for the moment, China still insists on helping its client, the murderous Khmer Rouge, as Vietnam completes its promised withdrawal. Moscow, like Washington, calls for general elections under international control and says nothing about the Khmer Rouge.

But both Communist states declare that as Vietnam pulls out, "All states concerned should gradually cut, and eventually halt, military aid to the Cambodian parties." This is China's first formal promise to stop arming Pol Pot's guerrillas, and thus bad news for the Khmer Rouge.

For the West, there is much that is hopeful and little that is sinister in the Beijing summit meeting. This scarcely means that interests will not clash or arguments persist, especially on Cambodia. But this is the normal coin of diplomacy. What seems gone with the East wind is the once-obsessive fear of a vast Chinese-Soviet conspiracy to impose Communist rule on all Asia, then the world.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mainly Up to Managua

Mikhail Gorbachev says the Soviet Union has stopped sending arms to Nicaragua. The Bush administration, which had made a big thing of demanding this turn, could have claimed a success but instead chose to treat it suspiciously, even derisively. This was a mistake, but there is a lesson. Such steps are best taken in a negotiated context providing for precise adherence and faithful verification. That lacking here, there will have to be a period in which it is somehow established whether Nicaragua is still receiving arms (and spare parts?) and if so, whence (Cuba?). If the Soviet president would risk the wages of cheating on a pledge so important and so readily checked, he is a different man from the one who has impressed the world with his cleverness.

In fact, what is the significance of an arms cutoff that was imposed a year after the United States left the contras militarily high and dry and that leaves Nicaragua the dominant military force in its region? Not to exaggerate, but perhaps it will sober the Sandinistas a bit to realize there are some strings on Soviet support. It bestows a mutual symbolic parity on the two Nicaraguan contenders. By their different routes, both great powers have now come to say they seek a political settlement.

It is clear that the U.S. government wants a fair democratic resolution. It is confident that the Sandinistas would lose but committed to honoring the result if they win. For the Soviets the challenge is trickier. At home they run what remains, for all the ferment, an undemocratic one-party system. It might seem foolish to expect them suddenly to reverse their support of a Marxist monopoly of power and to become patrons of pluralism in Managua. But already they are patrons of the incipient pluralism evident in Eastern Europe, a region that matters to them in ways that Central America will never matter. It is fair to ask Moscow not to block the democratic path.

The Sandinistas rushed through new self-serving electoral laws, apparently determined to get a jump on the opposition parties now gathering for elections in February and to ensure that the opposition remains fragmented and weak. It is up to these parties to meet the Sandinistas' cunning by insisting on fair, revised electoral laws and by overcoming their own divisions and hesitations. The question of when members of the external opposition might return to join the internal opposition, for instance, must be promptly resolved. Some part of the future of democracy depends on foreign influences. The essential part depends on Nicaraguans.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Greenhouse-Cleaning

In the campaign last year, George Bush neutralized the environmental issue with a speech just before Labor Day. The summer had been awful, and the candidate took it as his stage. Calling 1988 "the year the Earth spoke back," he declared himself a committed environmentalist and listed a series of steps he would take if elected to prove it. One was to begin combating the greenhouse effect with a "White House effect," in part by convening, "in my first year in office" a global conference on the environment, at which the agenda would be clear: "We will talk," then "we will act."

That skipped the hard part — what form the action might take and who would have to take how much of it — but you can't have everything in a campaign, and the speech was in such welcome contrast to the contemptuous attitude toward so many of these problems in the Reagan(-Bush) years that at a certain level it didn't matter. The trouble is that now, almost four months into Mr. Bush's term, the hard part still has not been addressed. The process seems barely to have begun. Exhibit A is the semi-public struggle just concluded over whether the United States would press in talks at Geneva for an international convention on global warming, the first step in a lengthy international negotiating process that could lead to pacts limiting emissions of the gases thought to be causing the greenhouse effect.

The struggle came out all right; with the interim step of an international "workshop" on the subject thrown in, the United States will indeed press ahead, as it should. But it was made to look as if the administration is divided, hesitant, not fully committed to the process. An unconvincing statement written in advanced diplomatese was issued in the president's name. What was missing was an explanation of why, just a few days before, the administration's equally considered position had been not to press ahead toward a convention but to continue discussing the idea.

In fact, there are plenty of reasons for wanting to move cautiously (though not, as the administration risked doing, so cautiously as to lose momentum on this issue). America, as a major user of energy, is a major source of the gases that scientists believe are trapping the Earth's heat and altering or threatening to alter its climate. Any greenhouse agreement worth its salt is going to require major changes in the U.S. economy and life-style. Who is going to burn how much less fuel? The same issue arises internationally, complicated by the fear in the Third World that a greenhouse pact, by limiting development, would leave it behind.

Everyone wants to stop the greenhouse trend, but almost everyone wants it done at someone else's expense. This is important. The president needs to have a serious talk with the country on the greenhouse effect. Before that, of course, he urgently needs to figure out what it is he wants to do.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Rumblings From the Summit

The practical achievements of the Chinese-Soviet summit meeting may seem slight, but their ramifications are enormous. Mikhail Gorbachev's rejection of hegemonism and interference may have been grandstanding, but the fact that it followed the normalization of relations between the countries suggests that they are both prepared to exercise restraint in the Cambodian issue.

The relationship between China and the Soviet Union is a complex mixture of mutual admiration, traditional dislike and rivalry. The Chinese students' use of Mr. Gorbachev's reforms as a rallying point for their own drive for democracy has ignited all these latent feelings. The summit, for its low-key style, has set in motion momentous changes.

— Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

Except for the move to unilaterally reduce Soviet naval strength in the Pacific, the [Gorbachev] proposals are not new. While they sought to appease the Chinese, Mr. Gorbachev also used the opportunity to challenge the U.S. presence in the region. By directly calling on the United States to pull 40,000 soldiers out of South Korea, he is fueling anti-U.S. feelings in that country. His initiatives could also strengthen nationalist demands in the Philippines. In one grand gesture, Mr. Gorbachev sought to undermine the U.S. presence.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

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A Fresh Look at America's Asian Presence

By Edwin C. Meyer and Paul H. Kreisberg

WASHINGTON — As the Chinese-Soviet summit meeting dramatically underscored, the Cold War glacier is breaking up in Asia as well as in Europe. And as it does, a debate is emerging about U.S. security policy in the Asia-Pacific region.

Some oppose a major overhaul, arguing that America's strategic interests, potential threats and military requirements have not changed as much as many people think they have.

Others suggest, more persuasively, that threats truly have diminished, that the countries of the region are stronger and more confident and that the United States cannot justify the need for, or expense of maintaining, the same military posture.

Proponents of a "stand-fast" policy acknowledge that Moscow has become less aggressive and is trying to improve relations with all countries in the region. But they are suspicious of Soviet proposals for reducing arms and deployments in Asia. They note that these are designed to reduce or sharply limit the flexibility of the chief U.S. deterrent, the navy, in responding to threats. So they see no reason to alter U.S. deployments, even if Moscow should unilaterally reduce or change its forces. Even then, they note, the Kremlin could always rebuild air power and missiles swiftly.

The skeptics also emphasize the importance of a strong forward military presence in the Philippines and Japan. This presence, they say, remains a point of reassurance and stability. Cutting it would send a signal of weakness and could constrain the U.S. ability to deter aggression not just in the Pacific but as far west as the Indian Ocean and the Middle East.

The skeptics have a point. Dramatic and precipitate change is unwarranted and risky. Nevertheless, measured change is needed to bring security forces into line with actual threats.

Neither China nor Vietnam is a likely antagonist for its neighbors or the United States in the foreseeable future. The Soviet Union remains an adversary but at a lower level of intensity. And as military tensions ease in Central Europe, the likelihood of a potential strategic threat in the Pacific will diminish as well.

South Korea's economic strength, its military capabilities and its political vigor enable it to shoulder greater responsibility for its defense. Some slimming of U.S. forces in South Korea is both possible and plausible.

Lower defense budgets for all countries in the region should be on the U.S. agenda. But before that can happen, the Soviet Union and the United States, together with South Korea and China,

U.S. forces should be brought into line with actual threats.

must encourage and influence North Korea to moderate its policies. Should North Korea and South Korea agree on a mutual reduction of forces, with accompanying confidence-building measures, the United States should agree to reduce its forces in South Korea.

The number of U.S. destroyers or aircraft carriers in the region is less important than the perception that the United States remains truly engaged in the area. Issues such as a continued, open trade policy, a more active business role in investment and development, a stronger dollar, a vibrant U.S. economy and a decline in frictions on some of these issues are eclipsing security matters in importance to countries in the region.

Of course, policies with 40-year-old roots cannot be pulled up precipitously. Moscow is only beginning to back the rhetoric of its Asian policy with actions. It has opened a trade office in Seoul, started talks with China on further troop reductions, begun to demobilize 200,000 troops in the Far East and hinted at change in its Japan policy.

The United States should take a number of careful and deliberate steps to bring national security policy into line with actual threats. It must determine its security interests and objectives for the remainder of the century. American interests have not changed: The United States must remain a major factor in the political, economic and security balance in the Asia-Pacific region. It is the components of the balance that need reassessment, not its basic worth.

As part of this exercise, America should think about what Moscow's forces are and what it would like them to be. The Kremlin has invited the United States to present its ideas on how to reduce military forces in the region. America might take a close look at Soviet long-range bombers, runway and refueling capabilities, nuclear attack submarines and forward deployments in the Kuril Islands. Then it would have to look at its own forces and, together with U.S. allies, see what the effect would be if Moscow agreed to a new vision for a security balance in Northeast Asia.

American and Soviet military commanders should begin meeting to review operational threats and to consider how to reduce uncertainties through confidence- and security-building measures. The Chinese have begun such discussions with both India and the Soviet Union.

The United States should sponsor multilateral political discussions on threat perceptions to seek ways to reduce areas of uncertainty and risk. These discussions should include U.S., Chinese, Soviet and Japanese representatives.

America does not want to shake the tree in Asia and bring down all the fruit its security policies have helped mature over the decades. But there remains a widespread sentiment that Washington has more pressing problems and that, barring a crisis, it should leave well enough alone in the Asia-Pacific region. We disagree.

Country by country, this might work. But for the region, America needs a fresh look. The stakes are too high and its interests too great.

Mr. Meyer is a former army chief of staff. Mr. Kreisberg is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Bush Needs That Old Oz Touch

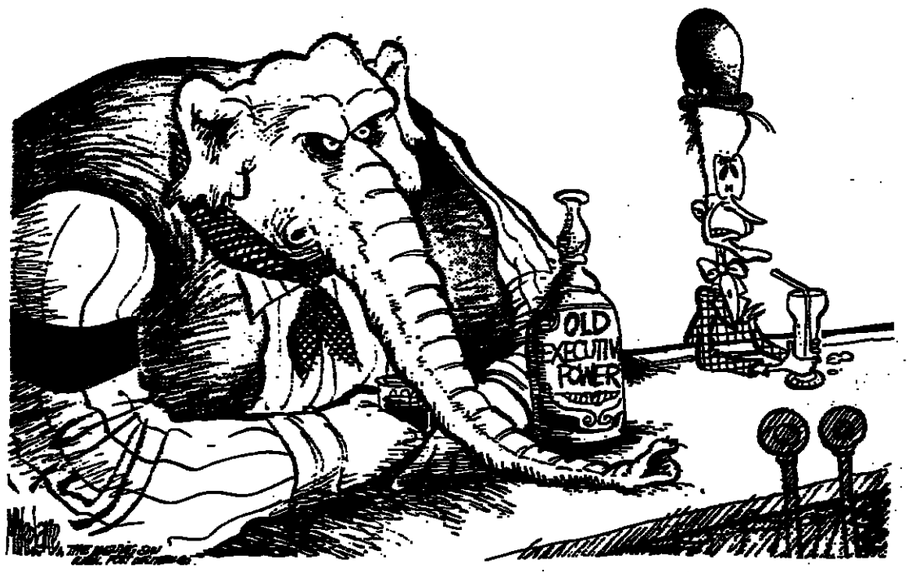
By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Today's conventional wisdom, repeated daily by America's herd of independent minds, is that the Bush administration has been timid, slow, entirely inadequate in responding to the Gorbachev challenge. The cry, left, right and center, is for a foreign policy of boldness and vision.

The complaint starts with the Bush style: In the face of a virtuoso performance by the traveling Gorbo circus — like the wholly insignificant and breathlessly received short-range nuclear forces cuts Mikhail Gorbachev announced last week — the president's PR has been woeful.

Sure, he unveiled a carrot-and-stick policy toward Poland and Eastern Europe during a speech in Michigan. Sure, he has advanced proposals for drastic asymmetrical cuts in conventional arms in Europe. Sure, he outlined a post-Cold War vision of the "integration of the Soviet Union into the community of nations." But the perception, you see, is that he is footdragging, and perceptions are ultimately what count in politics.

Savor the irony. After eight years of caterwauling about Ronald Reagan's Wizard of Oz, perception-is-reality media manipulation, the press is now demanding it, in the name of national security, no less. Without a blush or a memory, the press is now on Mr. Bush's tail for poor Deaverism: no stage presence, weak backdrops, lousy scheduling. Mr. Bush goes to Texas and gives one of the most important foreign policy speeches of the decade, and the host of one political talk show is obsessed with the fact that he gave it at 4 P.M. Friday, bad for sound-bite coverage.



'I know Ronald Reagan, Ronald Reagan is a friend of mine, and believe me, you're no Ronald Reagan.'

When the complainers get around to substance, the charge is timidity. Mr. Bush is not advancing sufficiently bold and decisive negotiating positions. Translated, this generally means that Mr. Bush has adopted an incorrect position on short-range nuclear forces, or SNF, in Europe. The Bush (and British) policy has been that so long as the Soviets maintain a vastly superior conventional force in Europe, NATO needs to modernize its few remaining nuclear weapons there. The Germans, who inhabit the battlefield for these nukes (that is the price a nation pays for starting World War II), are naturally anxious to get rid of them. That is why they have been so eager for immediate SNF negotiations with the Soviets.

That is not surprising. What is surprising is that so many Americans, from Paul Nitze to Joe Biden, take their view. It is a prescription for political grief. We know exactly what the Soviets want from any SNF negotiations: their elimination. After all, the Soviets, being a continental European power and conventionally superior, do not need short-range nukes to deter war in Europe. The West does. Which is why they are the last thing that NATO should be trading away.

The other conventional wisdom complaint against Mr. Bush is his failure to respond to Mr. Gorbachev's (announced) unilateral concessions — troop and nuclear reductions in Europe — with unilateral concessions of his own. But doing so would be strategically stupid. Russia is a European power. Only by accident, not by nature, is the United States a European power. When Americans pack to go home, they will not be coming back, absent a Pearl Harbor II. The Soviets can come back with little effort.

Soviet concessions may be unilaterally undone. Not so American concessions. The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, offered proof of that this week when, in a crude effort to bully Mr. Bush, he threatened to violate the INF Treaty and stop dismantling Soviet missiles. It is inconceivable that a U.S. secretary of state could ever make such a threat or ever carry it out.

But the best reason for America not to make unilateral concessions is that it does not have to. It is not in economic crisis. It is not reeling from the ruin of a newly acquired external empire of Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Vietnam. It is not spending 13 to 19 percent of GNP on defense (but only 6.7 percent). It has not by foolish overmilitarization — the Soviets explicitly admit this in their own press — created an opposing alliance that includes all the great powers of the world. The Western alliance is winning. It is the Soviets who are suing for peace in the Cold War. It is for suers to make unilateral concessions.

And for public relations, Mr. Bush has allowed his foreign policy to be called "status quo plus." It is the right idea (when the other guy is committing suicide, stand aside) but a tough sell. He should send for the genius who invented the term "affirmative action" and get him to think up a virile, New Frontier-like name to embellish the Bush foreign policy. Washington — pining for Mr. Reagan, yearning for show — will hail him a statesman.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Soybeans, Pork Bellies and Air Fares

By Michael Schrage

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Whining about the capriciousness of air fares has been splitting more ears lately than a 747 revving up for take-off.

Frequent fliers shriek that on any given day there are a dozen different fares from Chicago to Los Angeles or New York to Atlanta. Leisure travelers say that ticket restrictions drain the fun out of vacation planning.

Complainers urge that government re-enter the marketplace to instill some price sanity. Market mechanisms, they say, have failed.

But there may be better ways to inject discipline into a market. The government has historically been lousy at setting prices. That is why the airlines were deregulated.

If you really want the airline-ticket marketplace to behave with a little less whimsy and a little more sense, treat it like a real marketplace — just like the markets for equities, soybeans or pork bellies.

It is time to create an options and futures market for airline tickets. Give people the tools and the freedom to hedge and speculate about their travel expenses.

A Fortune 500 company should be willing to pay a small fee to lock in a good price for flying its executives between New York and Chicago during peak time in September.

The corporate travel agent would book a hedge in airline options just as a corporate treasurer books a hedge in foreign exchange transactions. In industry parlance, the hedge should be "delta neutral" so that the company would be protected whether airline ticket prices went up or down.

Some companies might find it worthwhile to speculate on their travel budgets, and that speculation would give liquidity to the market.

The family vacationer could benefit. A few dollars spent to buy ticket options (through a travel agent) could give the family greater flexibility in when to travel.

The price set by the market for the options would send a clear signal to the airlines on how they should schedule their services.

Could a ticket-futures market work? Certainly the volume — more than 150 million tickets sold a year — and the degree of competition are sufficient to support one.

How to take the caprice out of ticket prices.

"We invent futures here," said Drexel Burnham's Richard Sandor, the man who invented the interest-rate future, "so I'm not particularly disturbed by crazy, way-out ideas. As a general idea, this isn't unreasonable, and it's kind of clever."

Of course, you would have to construct an index — say, the price of a New York to Chicago ticket — which is "easily said but not so easily done," according to Mr. Sandor.

The obvious distribution channels for these new instruments are travel agents (who sell 80 percent of all tickets) and travel managers at large companies. Soon, no doubt, investment bankers would find interesting ways to package the ticket futures into securities and even to craft ticket portfolio insurance. A global market might even develop.

The airlines argue that, to some extent, they already embody options pricing in their rate structures by placing restrictions — seven-day advance purchase, Saturday night layovers — but they retain virtually total discretion over pricing.

The dynamics, in any case, are there. People have a reason to hedge and, no doubt, speculators will come in to lubricate the market. Of course, you do not want a Nelson Bunker Hunt trying to corner, say, the Los Angeles-New York run. As in other markets, people will have to guard against abuse.

The airlines are not especially enthusiastic about this new concept. "Tickets aren't really commodities in the way that pork bellies are," said Michael Durham, American Airlines finance vice president.

American already offers a long-term ticket-option price of sorts — for $400,000, you can buy an American ticket good for your entire life. There have been few takers so far.

A USAir senior vice president, Randall Malin, a pioneer of deregulatory airline pricing, also was skeptical. "The more logical extension is something we have dreaded. It's negotiated pricing. Hotels negotiate corporate rates, as do rental car companies like Hertz. Unlike Hertz, it's hard for a corporation to cut a deal with a single airline, because no airline has flights going everywhere."

So the real question remains how to strike a balance between public policy and pricing policy that makes sense in a free market.

Regulation did not work. Deregulation has not worked as well as many consumers and airlines had hoped. The creative policy approach would be to give a new flavor to market forces: Instead of a heavy-handed regulation of pricing, the government intervenes merely to assure a more efficient marketplace. In such a marketplace, prices will come to match costs, and absurdly high fares will go away — as will absurdly low fares.

Fares would become, well, fairer.

The writer, a visiting scholar at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a frequent flier. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

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Speak Out For the New Revolution

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Finally, some part of the U.S. government is opening its mind and heart to the Chinese people surging for freedom and is speaking to them and for them — at least some part.

How fine, how fitting for America, if it were the president who did this. But sadly, President Bush so far has failed to put the country where it belongs — out front, as the great ally of the revolution flowing across China, arousing love, all over the world.

No other word for it. Who does not feel love, watching Chinese students, workers, teachers, journalists, young people and their parents, hearing them speak with such yearning for the freedoms that sustain our own lives?

The administration mutters a word of support now and then, through spokesmen. But at a moment of passion in the story of democracy, it has been pale and thin.

It seems unable to go forward with zest to meet the rolling freedom movement of China, unsure of what to do. It should be so natural to move forward; the United States itself was once nothing but a freedom movement.

Well, at least members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee did move. On Thursday they passed a resolution. It says what the leaders of the country should have said loudly and proudly as soon as the Chinese revolution of 1989 began in the streets of Beijing.

It says, in essence, that the people of China are struggling for those things on which America is based: the right to *talk*, write, organize, move about, vote and assemble at will.

It says these rights have not been observed by the Chinese government. It embraces the movement in the name of the American people and the Congress. It asks the secretary of state to tell the Chinese government that violence against the astonishingly peaceful revolution would seriously damage relations with the United States.

This Senate move was initiated by Senator Jesse Helms. The conservative Republican from North Carolina received support from Rudy Boschwitz, an independent Republican of Minnesota, and from liberal Democrats like Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut.

Congressional resolutions do not carry the force of law. But often they are heard and read by the people for whom they are intended.

The congressional resolution supporting Tibetan struggles for a decent measure of liberty from the Chinese was pasted up on the walls of a town in the Indian Himalayas that is the unofficial capital of the Tibetan movement. I heard it read aloud with joy.

Why the administration's uneasy awkwardness, the quiet at the top? It seems afraid of annoying the Chinese government, a peculiarity not shared by the people in the Chinese streets.

While China rises, the administration and the think tanks are nervously engrossed in a debate about whether America is losing a public relations contest with Mikhail Gorbachev by not responding to his proposals in a way that suits his timetables.

Five years from now, even next year, what will be more important to history and to ourselves? Will it be the tactical games between Moscow and Washington about who outsmarted whom in this testing-out phase of the American-Soviet dialogue? Or will it be the beginning of the new revolution in the world's most populous country? Which will shake the world?

Mikhail Gorbachev does not make the mistake of remaining silent. At the beginning of his visit, he stumbled and said the people in the streets were hotheads. Understandable — the idea of a million Soviet protesters suddenly marching in Moscow or Kiev must have chilled him.

But before he left Beijing he had the wit and adaptability to seize the moment. He praised the marchers and made sure to put forward his interpretation of the uprising in the streets of China. He said it was a painful but necessary part of the development of world socialism.

World what? Mr. Gorbachev's reforms probably helped light the street fire under China's startled leaders. But world socialism — that died before Mr. Gorbachev came to power; he has tamped down the grave. He knows it.

The revolution in the streets of China is part of an older movement. It did not begin in the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg in 1917 but in Independence Hall in Philadelphia in 1776. It should be a matter of pride for an American president to come out and say so.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Mine Strike Ends

BERLIN — The strike of the miners at Westphalia is at an end. At a great meeting held here this afternoon [May 19], the workmen's delegates who were received by the Emperor William described the particulars of their visit and reception by His Majesty. After an animated debate the miners decided to resume work, on the understanding, however, that if the promises made them by their employers were not kept within the next two months they would strike again.

1914: Huerta's Offer

MEXICO CITY — General Huerta issued a statement saying that he has authorized the Mexican delegates at the Niagara Falls Mediation Conference to offer his resignation if needed for the solution of the Mexican problem. Sir Lionel Carden conferred with General Huerta yesterday [May 19]. In addition, the embargo on American shipping has been lifted.

1939: Atlantic Flights

WASHINGTON — After years of research, preparation and official red tape, regular commercial air service across the Atlantic ocean will become an actuality tomorrow [May 20] when a Pan American Airways flying boat will take off at 5 p.m. with a load of more than 100,000 letters for Europe. The pioneer commercial flight takes place on the 12th anniversary of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's historic hop from New York to Paris in his tiny Spirit of St. Louis. No passengers will be carried on tomorrow's trip, which provides for stops at Horza, Azores; Lisbon, Portugal and Marseilles. It is expected that mail for France will be delivered May 22. There was likewise no indication of when Pan American intends to open its passenger service. However, its license from the Civil Aeronautics Authority specifies that five round trips must be completed before passengers are carried. Last month, there was a waiting list of more than 500.

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By A. M. Rosenthe

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The congressional resolution porting Tibetan struggles for measure of liberty from the C was pasted up on the walls of the Indian Himalayas that is the ficial capital of the Tibetan move I heard it read aloud with joy

Why the administration's awkwardness, the quiet at the seems afraid of annoying the C government, a peculiarity not by the people in the Chinese

While China rises, the admin tion and the think tanks are nec engrossed in a debate about w America is losing a public re contest with Mikhail Gorbac not responding to his purpose was that suits his timetable.

Five years from now, one year, what will be more import history and to ourselves? Wil the tactical games between Mi and Washington about wh smarted whom in this next phase of the American-Soviet logue? Or will it be the begin the new revolution in the w most populous country? Wha shake the world?

Mikhail Gorbachev does not the mistake of remaining sile the beginning of his visit, he bled and said the people in the were hotheads. Understandab the idea of a million Soviets pre suddenly marching in Moscow Kiev must have chilled him.

But before he left Beijing h the wit and adaptability to se moment. He praised the stu and made sure to put forward interpretation of the upheaval streets of China. He said it a painful but necessary part of th elopment of world socialism.

World what? Mr. Gorbache orms probably helped fright the ire under China's standard leaders world socialism — that died t Mr. Gorbachev came to power. umped down the grave. He has

The revolution in the stre hina is part of an older move t did not begin in the Winter P St. Petersburg in 1917 but in Independence Hall in Philadelp ia. It should be a matter of pr for an American president to at and say so.

The New York Times

YEARS AGO

939: Atlantic Flight

ASHINGTON — After ye search, preparation and offic ne, regular commercial se ross the Atlantic ocean will be actuality tomorrow [May 20] Pan American Airways flyin it take off at 5 p.m. with a re than 100,000 letters for fo e pioneer commercial flight ce on the 12th anniversary el Charles A. Lindbergh p from New York to Paris. y Spirit of St. Louis, his s will be carried on tomo , which provides for sta rza, Azores; Lisbon, Portu rseilles. It is expected that nce will be delivered Mo ere was likewise no indica en Pan American intends t passenger service. Howev rse from the Civil Aero thority specifies that fir s must be completed before gers are carried. Last month a waiting list of more than

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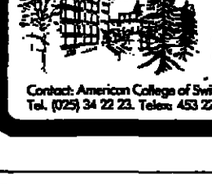

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ARTS / LEISURE

Cannes: The Emerging Favorites

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Two films in the prize competition of the Cannes festival now head the popularity polls. Both have the look of winners.

The first and by far the most original is the Canadian entry, "Jesus de Montréal" ("Jesus of Montreal") written and directed by Denis Arcand.

It recalls, pleasantly, his "Le Déclin de l'empire américain" ("Decline of the American Empire") of 1986. A rising young Quebec actor is asked by the priest of a mountain church to freshen the text of the annual passion play and play Jesus. The play draws applause, but the clerical authorities are offended by the rationalization of the gospel miracles.

Its second performance is halted by a police raid and the actor is fatally wounded. Despite the dark theme the film glitters with brilliant satire.

Lothaire Bluteau in the title role. Yves Jacques as a modern satan who tempts him with worldly wealth and renown, and Remy Girard as a drafted radio actor lifted from the abysmal to sacred drama have uncommon abilities, while Arcand's writing and direction deserve high marks.

Jerry Schatzberg's "Reunion," the second favorite in the competition, is well acted, managed and intended but brings no startling news. It shows how the friendship of two boys in Stuttgart in 1933 was severed by the Nazis' rise to power.

The German aristocratic boy stays on and the other, the son of a Jewish doctor, is sent to the United States by his father to begin a new life.

Fifty-seven years later, established as a prosperous American businessman, the refugee from Hitler's havoc goes back to Stuttgart to visit the graves of his parents and to find out what happened to his school buddy.

Jason Robards gives a masterful performance as the older man who returns to Germany. Christian Anholt, as his younger self, and Samuel West, as his childhood friend, are seen in a lengthy flashback to 1933.

As the latter two are British, their clipped accents as they impersonate young Germans is not wholly convincing, but Alexandre Trauner's settings recreate pre-war Stuttgart convincingly.

Ettore Scola's "Splendor" is an affectionate valentine to the small-town movie house that is swiftly disappearing in Italy and elsewhere because of television. There is a delicious mood to its nostalgia. Marcello Mastroianni as the manager of the tiny palace of dreams on the verge of bankrupcy, Marina Vlady as the wistful, romantic usherette, and Massimo Troisi as the loyal projectionist fit into the delicate, intricate mechanism of Scola's direction to delude us into believing that we are in the presence of undeniable reality.

"Kuroi Ame" (Black Rain), by Shohei Imamura, pictures the radioative showers that fell on Hiroshima following the blast of the atomic bomb. It has been shot in black and white, giving it a documentary flavor, but technically its photography is less impressive than that of many newsreel recordings. Though its study of a family of victims is moving, the film lacks high emotional power and strong editing.

Percy Adlon, who made the delightful "Bagdad Café" is represented rather disappointingly with a slapstick comedy, "Rosalie Goes Shopping," with Marianne Sägebrecht — also in "Bagdad Café" — who has 37 credit cards and, like Oscar Wilde, cannot resist temptation.

Agence France-Presse

Jerry Schatzberg (left) and Jason Robards after "Reunion" was shown at the Cannes film festival.

"Dom Za Vesanje" ("Time of the Gypsies"), by Emir Kusturica of Yugoslavia, is devoted to Gypsy folklore, but instead suggests an East European burlesque show, complete with a Charlie Chaplin music-hall imitation, much noise and shouting but with the sweet violins missing.

"Sweetie," by Jane Campion of Australia, is a freak film about a clan of morons. Its heroine is an obese, retarded girl whose repugnant comportment her relatives take for granted as all of them appear to be partially insane. Some class it as a comment on bourgeois society. Others make no comment at all. It was booed at its press premiere, but more than one film that has been accorded such treatment has gone on to win the top award at Cannes, the ultimate verdict being handed down by the jury.

The changing world is seen more vividly in certain films out of competition. A striking example comes from the Soviet Union. This is "Tragedy — Rock Style," by Savva Koulich, which reveals that the Soviet Union is experiencing the youthful rebellion that has arisen in other lands and that it is now prepared to face the fact and to consider them publicly.

Koulich's protagonist is a student of bright promise who, when his father is unjustly arrested, suffers manic depression and falls under the influence of a sinister underworld figure, who leads him into drug addiction and wild orgies.

The scenes of his degeneration are notable for the extraordinary camera-work, taking on Dali-esque visions.

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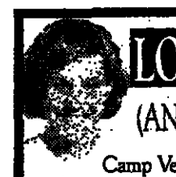

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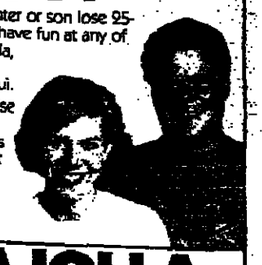

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ft) and Jason Robards after s film festival.

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Mosaic of adolescent Jesus is one of four taken from Church of Panagia Kanakaria in Cyprus.

Labyrinthine Journey to U.S. Of Four Mosaics From Cyprus

By William H. Honan
New York Times Service

FOUR rare Byzantine mosaic fragments from the sixth century have been placed in a vault in Indianapolis, awaiting the outcome of a U.S. federal court trial this month that may determine their ownership.

This unlikely setting is the latest stop on a bizarre journey that began in Cyprus with the Turkish invasion in 1974 and wound its way through Munich, Geneva and New York.

The four mosaics, the largest about 2 feet (60 centimeters) square, are pieces of a much larger decoration that once covered the vaulted ceiling of the apse of the fifth-century Church of the Panagia Kanakaria in the village of Lythrankomi in northern Cyprus, the Turkish side of the island.

Both Greek and Turkish Cypriots say the mosaics were stolen from the church after the invasion. A.H.S. Megaw, former director of antiquities during the British occupation of Cyprus, which ended in 1960, and co-author of a monograph on the Kanakaria mosaics, said: "They are unique treasures of the pure Byzantine tradition. One prays that their return will lead to the recovery of so much else that has been lost from Cyprus under similar circumstances."

The largest of the fragments depicts an adolescent Christ — a rarity because Jesus is usually portrayed as an infant or an adult. The other mosaics are portraits of the Apostles Matthew and James and an archangel. "They are one of only three such early sets of mosaics in the world," said Walter Hopps, until recently director of the Menil Collection in Houston, which has one of the country's foremost holdings of Byzantine art.

He said few such mosaics survived an eighth-century edict by an emperor of Byzantium that called for the destruction of images depicting sacred figures.

Lawyers for the Republic of Cyprus, which is the Greek Cypriot side of the island, and the Autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church contend that the mosaics were unlawfully bought at the airport outside Geneva in July by an Indianapolis art dealer who failed to make a reasonable effort to learn whether they were stolen.

Accordingly, they seek their return. "For us, these works are part of our inheritance, our history, our worship and the whole life of our church," said the Reverend Pavlos Maheriotis, abbot of Maheras, which is one of the largest monasteries in Cyprus.

Pavlos has been designated the spokesman for the church on the issue and is to testify at the trial, scheduled to start May 30.

The defendants in the case are Peg L. Goldberg and her firm, Goldberg & Feldman Fine Arts Inc., of Carmel, a suburb of Indianapolis. Goldberg's lawyers will argue that, under the laws of Switzerland, she made a good-faith purchase. "We contend that Swiss law applies because, under the Indiana choice-of-law rule, the governing law is the law of the place where the transaction occurred," said Joe C. Emerson, one of her lawyers.

In 1986, Goldberg said, she first learned of the possible availability of "some very extraordinary early Christian pieces" from another Indianapolis art dealer, Robert E. Fitzgerald.

According to her pretrial deposition, two years later she and Fitzgerald were in Amsterdam on other business when Fitzgerald recalled her interest in the early Christian pieces.

She said he invited Michel van Rijn, an Amsterdam art dealer who he said had access to the art, to lunch with them. Fitzgerald's lawyer, William S. Spangler Jr., confirmed this account.

In 1985 in France, van Rijn was convicted in absentia of forging the signature of Chagall on works he was trying to sell and of other charges. Last year he was jailed for about two months in Spain, apparently as a result of a French request that he be extradited. Van Rijn maintains his innocence and said recently that the French did not notify him of the proceedings so he could defend himself.

When van Rijn arrived for lunch, Goldberg was shown photographs of the mosaics, and she immediately fell "in love with them," she said in her deposition. She said van Rijn said the pieces were owned by a Turkish art dealer named Aydin Dikmen who had been "the official archaeologist for northern Cyprus."

Goldberg said she was told that Dikmen had found them "in the rubble" of a church and had them legally exported to his home in Munich. Van Rijn, according to Goldberg's deposition, said Dikmen had offered to sell the mosaics to him for about $2 million because Dikmen was terminally ill. Dikmen has not returned calls made to his home in Munich. A spokesman for the Turkish Embassy in Washington said there was no basis for calling him an official archaeologist.

Goldberg said she was shown the mosaics on July 4 in packing crates at the airport outside Geneva.

In an interview last week, Goldberg said she checked with "all the agencies I thought were applicable" to determine the propriety of her prospective acquisition. She said she spoke by telephone to UNESCO in Geneva to ask about any possible treaty violation, to the International Foundation for Art Research in New York, which maintains records on stolen art, and to the customs services in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Switzerland, West Germany, Turkey and the United States. Each one gave her an all-clear signal, she said.

Asked why she had not checked with the last known owner, the Autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church, Goldberg said: "I profess ignorance. I contacted the governments that I thought were appropriate."

The Greek Cypriots say that in 1979 they were informed by travelers that the Church of the Panagia Kanakaria and other sites in northern Cyprus occupied by the Turks had been vandalized. They say they publicized the losses in public statements, lectures and letters to specialists in Byzantine art. In 1982 they widely distributed a press release calling attention to the missing Kanakaria mosaics, they say.

The Getty Museum's Superb Miniatures

International Herald Tribune

MALIBU, California — For the next six weeks art lovers traveling to the West Coast should not miss a chance to stop at the J. Paul Getty Museum.

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SOUREN MELIKIAN

museum that only got involved in the field within the last decade.

While the art is much in evidence, it must be emphasized that the Getty, with its usual reticence about provenance and prices, has nothing to say on the latter two aspects. Luckily, the art trade is less circumspect.

The theme chosen by Thomas Kren, the Getty curator of medieval manuscripts, is patronage. While the show primarily provides a superb anthology of book painting, it also yields insights into the dreams and ambitions of men who lived in a world as far removed from ours as the images they gazed at are from contemporary art.

In 1133, the Byzantine emperor John Commenus and Empress Irene commissioned one of the most impressive illuminated books of the 12th century that has come down to us. Its miniatures are done in the revivalist style that harks back to the early Byzantine period. Saint Luke, depicted as a man draped in a late-Roman toga standing against a solid gold ground has the monumentality of the seventh-century mosaics at Ravenna. This is a bold, self-assertive image. The book was expressly commissioned to be dedicated to the monastery of Saint John Prodromos, the most important in Constantinople. The formula following the dedication echoes the emperor's anxiety to protect his gift: "Whoever steals it, may he be struck by the curse of the 318 fathers enlightened by God [the first Council of Nicaea] and by Prodromos [Saint John the Baptist]."

In 1153, the abbot of a Benedictine abbey in Monte Cassino, Raynaldus II of Callemezzo, commissioned a breviary containing some of the greatest illumination from 12th-century Italy. The scribe, a monk called Sigenulfus, carries a Germanic name with a Latin ending, and equally Germanic is the large initial B filled with swirling scrolls and animals entwining themselves around the curving lines. This is the last echo of the Dark Ages tradition.

Two centuries later, things had changed drastically in Europe. Gone was the early Germanic heritage. The new patrons were princely, and with them came new themes. A "Life of Saint Hedwig of Silesia," wife of Henry I, duke of Silesia, was illuminated for the saint's distant descendant, Duke Ludwig of Liegnitz and Brieg, and his wife, Agnes. Saint Hedwig is depicted as a monumental figure standing in front of a baldachin, flanked by two tiny donors. She seems to be gliding in her long robe, swaying slightly, head bent deeply and turning three quarters to look at the viewer. One would be hard put to find a parallel in oil painting of the 14th century.

"Tondal at Dinner," a detail from the manuscript of "The Visions of Tondal."

At that point, the exhibition makes one realize that medieval miniature painting was not just a reduced version of larger works, but an art form on its own, with different aims and achievements.

Some artistic developments never found their way into easel painting. One of the most mysterious manuscripts in the show, a "world history," written by Rudolf von Ems and illuminated by anonymous artists around 1405 is full of surprising inventions. Nothing quite matches the expressionistic style of several miniatures. The figures are large and bold, the faces expressive, the colors highly contrasted, the landscapes sometimes quite modernistic, with color spread in broad strokes and vividly shaded so as to convey volume and perspective.

This is nothing, however, compared with one of the great discoveries of post-World War II years, a manuscript of the "Visions du Chevalier Tondal," (The Visions of Tondal) written by David Aubert and illuminated in Ghent in 1474, probably by the great Simon Marmion. Although the volume was recorded as early as 1853, it has hardly ever been publicly displayed. The text, written by an Irish monk in the 12th century, is pre-Dantesque. Tondal, a wealthy knight who leads a dissolute life, dreams about the punishments reserved for all sorts of sinners.

The 20 miniatures illustrating these are wildly unconventional — tiny nude figures near a vast bowl-shaped valley of fire under a dark brown sky filled with smoke — the colors unusual. Parallels have been drawn with Hieronymous Bosch, but artistically, Marmion and Bosch are miles apart. Bosch multiplies devices and creates a seething world. Marmion is restrained and suggestive. Moreover, Bosch tended to paint in much the same vein throughout his oeuvre while Marmion could be remarkably different, as is shown by another manuscript, "La Vision de l'Ame de Guy de Thurno," also copied by David Aubert and dated Feb.1, 1474, one month before the Tondal manuscript. The only miniature is serene and subdued, as are the numerous illuminated letters.

The patroness, Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy (1446-1503), was the same for both, and the two manuscripts stayed together — from the mid-19th century to 1950, they were even bound together. To have kept up that historic companionship by acquiring both does credit to Kren, but, regrettably, the second one alone is in the show.

Thanks to the young curator, the museum has scored a coup, even if a costly one. The Tondal manuscript was due to be sold at Sotheby's and carried an estimate of £800,000 (then $1.2 million) when Kren made a direct offer, said to have been in the area of $3 million.

One could debate forever about the financial wisdom of acquiring the Ludwig collection — which includes, among many other jewels, the 1133 manuscript from Constantinople and the Monte Cassino Breviary of 1153 — for a huge amount, reported in New York trading circles to have cost the Getty $32 million. My guess is that the museum could not afford to allow such a fabulous holding to slip by and was not in a position to force down the price any further.

Around the time it acquired the Ludwig collection, the museum became interested in a volume that once formed part of a Book of Hours, illuminated by Jean Fouquet, probably the greatest artist of his time. Dated 1455, it was commissioned by a merchant, Simon de Varie, whose family had been knighted by King Charles VII of France for their financial support. The volume was in the hands of a San Francisco collector who had bought it from the London trade in 1979 as an anonymous work. James Marrow, professor of art history at the University of California at Berkeley, recognized the hand of Fouquet. Two of the four miniatures, with unusual heraldic subjects, are of stunning beauty. No illuminated manuscript generally recognized as Fouquet's had surfaced since 1908. This one was the missing part matching two others in The Hague. Marrow alerted Kren to the existence of the manuscript. Others had got wind of it, starting with the remarkable curator of medieval art at the Met, William Wixom. Early in 1985, Kren made a final bid at just over $1 million and won the prize.

A year later, the story repeated itself with variants concerning one of the most marvelous of the Renaissance books. The "Model Book of Calligraphy and Guide to the Construction of Letters" is one of three masterpieces in this style by Georg Bocskay, the Hungarian calligrapher and secretary of Emperor Ferdinand I.

In 1561 and 1562, he did the calligraphic models of all the scripts known at the time to European calligraphers — including Hebrew, but omitting Arabic. Thirty years later the Flemish painter Georg Hoefnagel illuminated the manuscript with plant and insect designs, completing the creation of a surrealist work of art 350 years before the concept was defined. The combination of the two made the book a prime target. It had reached Switzerland by 1942 and has only one parallel, likewise signed by the two artists — in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna. Kren did not miss out, but it cost a reported $1.2 million.

His latest catch goes back only two months. The Prayer Book of Charles the Bold, illuminated in 1469 by the Antwerp painter Lievin van Lathem, has 39 miniatures, three of which portray Charles with explicit references to him. A beautiful binding with silver mounts of the early 16th century, probably from northern France, comes with the book.

Within six years, Kren has built up what may be seen as one of the three great collections of medieval manuscripts in North America. He was well served by luck, immense resources and, not least, great talent as a museum collector. In all three respects, he is matched by only one of his colleagues, George Goldner, curator of Old Master Drawings, whose acquisitions within the German school of the 16th century are also on view for another five weeks.

Now if ever is the time to pay a visit to the Getty.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

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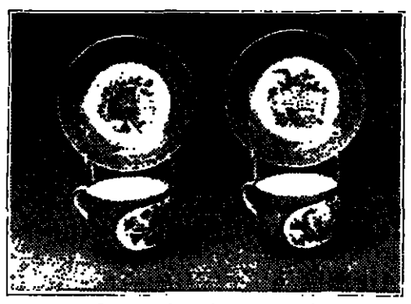
John Peter Russell: Amandiers et Ruines Sicile, circa 1887, signed with initials lower right, oil on canvas, 64.5 x 81.2 cm. Aus. $250,000–350,000

John Peter Russell was without question closer to the French Impressionists in style and technique than any of his Australian countrymen. This is not surprising for Russell lived in France between 1885-1908. He was a close friend of Van Gogh and Rodin, as well as Monet, with whom he painted at Belle-Ile in 1886. Van Gogh in his letter to Russell from Arles refers to this painting "as for me I remain enraptured with the scenery here I am working on a series of blooming orchards and involuntarily I thought often of you as you did the same in Sicily. I wished you would one day or another when I shall send over some work to Paris, exchange a Sicilian study with it – in case you have one to spare."

Auguste Rodin: Madame Russell, 1888, silvered bronze, signed and numbered lower left, 48.5 cm. high with base. Aus. $30,000–40,000



A pair of Sèvres bleu celeste cups and saucers, circa 1765. Aus. $3,000–4,000

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CHRISTIE'S

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR pf	51136	22⅞	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
GenEl	49228	54⅛	53⅝	54	+ ¾
Avon	48105	32⅜	30⅞	32⅜	— ⅜
AT&T	46726	35½	35	35⅜	+ ¼
EKodak	34843	45	44⅝	44½	
Exxon	31169	44	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅜
IBM	28622	112½	111¼	111¼	— ¾
GMotr s	27277	42⅛	41⅜	42⅛	+ ½
Sears	24828	47⅜	47	47½	+ ⅜
CocaCl	23839	59½	58½	59¼	+1
AmExp	22964	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ¼
TexUtil	22810	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ¼
Citicorp	22808	31⅞	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅞
Mobil	20178	51⅜	49⅝	51⅜	+1⅝
PhilMr	19437	136¾	134½	135⅞	— ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.19	+0.24
Utilities	90.38	+0.28
Industrials	89.99	+0.20

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	242,418,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	216,210,390
Amex 4 p.m. volume	14,150,000
Amex prev. cons. close	15,325,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	181,958,500
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	163,452,000
NYSE volume up	163,612,300
NYSE volume down	58,192,000
Amex volume up	7,190,500
Amex volume down	4,185,300
OTC volume up	n.a.
OTC volume down	n.a.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1037	826
Declined	519	655
Unchanged	456	515
Total Issues	2012	1996
New Highs	230	161
New Lows	13	21

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	178.95	178.17	178.92	+1.63
Industrials	215.81	215.01	215.74	+1.75
Transp.	171.70	170.12	171.68	+2.38
Utilities	86.30	85.70	86.26	+1.08
Finance	149.29	148.54	149.23	+0.43

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
May 18	569,637	462,051	24,064
May 17	487,200	591,860	4,427
May 16	476,206	614,089	2,592
May 15	471,519	638,427	30,348
May 12	600,872	623,292	6,879

*Included in the sales figures

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2476.72	2529.35	2468.29	2501.10	+ 30.98
Trans	1145.05	1165.10	1141.49	1156.37	+ 14.55
Util	199.44	201.87	198.73	200.51	+ 1.32
Comp	943.86	957.37	943.71	952.57	+ 11.07

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	344	308
Declined	243	285
Unchanged	261	285
Total Issues	848	878
New Highs	61	50
New Lows	7	13

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	368.70	365.47	368.76	+ 3.29
Transp.	267.54	263.84	267.14	+ 3.20
Utilities	132.36	129.97	132.00	+ 2.03
Finance	29.83	29.41	29.81	+ 0.40
SP 500	321.28	317.97	321.24	+ 3.27
SP 100	—	—	301.04	+ 3.39

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	442.05	+ 2.24	434.83	366.03
Industrials	439.72	+ 3.39	431.39	376.02
Finance	510.35	+ 1.50	506.86	443.01
Banks	460.24	— 0.75	459.26	437.51
Insurance	485.74	+ 1.93	476.40	378.18
Utilities	672.60	— 0.78	656.86	415.38
Transp.	416.49	+ 1.06	410.05	337.26

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,120	1,028
Declined	886	932
Unchanged	n.a.	2,484
Total Issues	n.a.	4,444

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
OMI	5829	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	[illegible]
WangB	5533	8⅝	8½	8⅝	[illegible]
BAT	4894	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	[illegible]
DataPd	4848	14¼	13⅞	13⅝	[illegible]
Amdhl s	4181	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	[illegible]
Diasonc	3533	3	2⅞	2⅞	[illegible]
NY Tim	3380	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	[illegible]
EchoBy	3099	13⅝	13	13	[illegible]
BolrPh	2725	28⅛	26	28	[illegible]
DWG	2468	14	13⅞	13½	[illegible]
Alza	2350	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	[illegible]
TexAir	2146	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	[illegible]
FAusPr	1891	8⅝	8⅝	8½	[illegible]
A-ga sc	1820	19⅛	16⅛	16⅞	[illegible]
CornCr	1740	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
353.84	352.55	353.83	+ 1.25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Surges, Surpassing 2,500

United Press International

NEW YORK — Growing optimism about the economy and strength in other financial arenas drove stock prices sharply higher Friday, propelling the Dow Jones industrial average above the 2,500 level for the first time since the Oct. 19, 1987, collapse.

The Dow, which rose 7.69 points Thursday, jumped 30.98 to close at 2,501.10. For the week, the blue-chip index gained 61.40 points.

Broader market indicators also set post-collapse highs. The NYSE composite index rose 1.63 to 178.92, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 3.27 to 321.24. The price of an average share gained 33 cents.

Advances outpaced declines by almost a 2-1 ratio, while Big Board volume swelled to 242.41 million shares, its highest level since March 17 and well above the 177.80 million shares traded Thursday.

Trude Latimer, market analyst at Josephthal & Co., said growing optimism about the outlook for inflation and interest rates helped to draw a high number of institutions and other investors into the market.

"A bullish atmosphere is increasingly becoming entrenched in the market," she said. "We've been seeing a rotation of interest in various sectors, including food, newspaper publishers, airlines, brokerages, and high-yield issues.

Alan Ackerman, senior vice president at Gruntal & Co., said the market also gained strength from the firm dollar and its own recent upward momentum.

"There are a lot of underinvested individuals out there anxious to get into the market," he said.

Pointing to economic conditions, Mr. Ackerman said the relatively modest rise in April U.S. producer and consumer prices and the sharp reduction in the nation's merchandise trade deficit served as underlying support for stocks. "We've had some good economic news recently," he said.

Ms. Latimer also said the rally was aided by the expiration of May options.

"Many professional traders have been caught short lately in the market and needed to cover their positions," she said.

RJR Nabisco Holding preferred was the most active NYSE issue, dropping ⅛ to 22¾. General Electric followed, rising ¾ to 54.

Avon Products was third, falling ⅜ to 32⅜ in the wake of Amway's decision to withdraw its $39-a-share takeover offer, which Avon turned down.

Among the blue chips, AT&T rose ¼ to 35⅜, Procter & Gamble gained 2⅝ to 102⅛, Westinghouse Electric added 1⅛ to 62⅞. Du Pont jumped 2½ to 112⅞. Boeing, however, eased ⅛ to 80⅞.

UAL surged 2⅞ to 127⅞ on news that United Airlines, a unit of UAL, ordered 32 Boeing 767-300 (ER) jets valued at about $3 billion. Elsewhere in the airline sector, Delta Air Lines rose 1¾ to 70⅞.

Many telecommunications issues also posted sharp gains. Bell Atlantic jumped 2⅞ to 87, and Nynex added 1⅞ to 77.

Fischbach rose 1⅜ to 25 on reports that the British investor, Asher Devere, has offered $35 a share for APL Corp.'s 53 percent stake in the company.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

(Continued on next left-hand

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THE INDIVIDUAL FRAGRANCE

Stage Is Set for a Full-Point Rise in Japan's Discount Rate

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The dollar's dramatic climb on foreign-exchange markets this week, despite heavy intervention by the Bank of Japan and other central banks, will force monetary authorities here to raise key interest rates as early as next week, economists and financial analysts said Friday.

The Bank of Japan is poised to raise its discount rate by as much as one percentage point, analysts believe, reflecting growing concern about the weakening yen, rising wholesale and consumer prices and a potentially overheated economy.

It would be the first rise in Japan's discount rate, which is the interest the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, in almost a decade. The rate has been at a record low of 2.5 percent since early 1987, and is currently the world's lowest.

Such a move would mark the end of the "triple merits" behind Japan's two-year economic recovery — falling oil prices, falling inflation and falling real interest rates — and would signal a basic change in policy on the part of Japanese monetary authorities. But it would be unlikely to blunt economic growth substantially in the near term, analysts added.

Depending on the magnitude and timing of the rate increase, it may also have little impact on the current yen-dollar exchange rate, which is adding to domestic inflationary pressures by raising import costs and worsening Japan's trade imbalance with the United States.

In Tokyo trading Friday, the dollar ended at 138.77 yen, down marginally from the previous session but up almost 3 yen on the week. The dollar has gained more than 10 percent against the yen since its current uptrend began in late February.

Although talk of a correction in the price of the dollar has begun to surface, traders said demand from institutional buyers was strong and would remain so for some time, despite speculative profit-taking and central-bank intervention.

Financial and foreign-exchange markets have discounted an increase in the official discount rate of half a percentage point, or 50 basis points, since the Bank of Japan governor, Satoshi Sumita, and other officials began to express concern about inflation last September.

And until recently, such an increase would have been attractive to the central bank in that it would have demonstrated a change in monetary policy without having much impact on the markets.

But with the yen's unexpectedly swift decline in recent weeks, and with foreign-exchange, equity and bond traders beginning to operate on the assumption of a rise of 75 basis points, Mr. Sumita may be forced to raise the discount rate a full percentage point, thus bringing the financial markets down, at least temporarily, along with the dollar.

"At this point, Japan probably needs a percentage-point rise to provide real support for the yen," said David Pike, chief economist at UBS Phillips & Drew International Ltd. "The big questions would be how sustained that strengthening will be and whether a further increase will be necessary in the future."

In a research comment released Fri-

See RATES, Page 16

ECONOMIC SCENE

Dollar's Strength Worries Executives and Officials

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The changing business climate, with the economy slowing, the inflation rate flattening and interest rates edging down, has called forth a burst of speculative buying of stocks, bonds and dollars. But the superstrong dollar is worrying business executives with goods to sell abroad and government officials who fear that a rising dollar will, sooner or later, worsen the U.S. trade deficit and add to protectionist pressures.

In Japan this week, a senior Finance Ministry official called the sharp rise in the dollar against the yen a one-shot phenomenon, caused by speculation and not by a real change of economic fundamentals, by which he apparently meant the persistent U.S. trade and budget deficits.

A Japanese official called the rise a one-shot phenomenon caused by speculation.

Bank of Japan sources said the bank was prepared to carry out concerted intervention with other central banks to stem a further yen decline and dollar rise. But in West Germany, the Bundesbank failed to raise its discount or Lombard rate.

Political uncertainties abroad make dollar assets look like a safe haven for surplus funds, despite foreign complaints about U.S. economic fundamentals.

But the soaring dollar threatens to worsen the American trade deficit. Talk is growing of a "Plaza Two" monetary conference, named after the 1985 meeting when the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France agreed, at the Plaza Hotel in New York, to push the dollar down against other currencies.

The administration's apprehension about the dollar is shared by many business executives who benefited from the cheapening dollar, but now fear a loss of competitiveness if the dollar keeps moving up.

Should the trade deficit worsen again, pressures seem certain to increase for the Bush administration to use the so-called Super 301 clause of the trade law, against Japan, newly industrialized Asian countries, West Germany and other countries with surpluses — and raising the threat of retaliation and trade war.

AT A MEETING of the Committee for Economic Development in Washington this week, Vice President Dan Quayle was told the group had just been discussing what changes in the tax system should be adopted if it proved necessary to raise taxes. The vice president replied, "I'm here to say, No, don't even think about taxes. Get interest rates down."

His remarks pointed up the growing administration concern that the economy is already slowing and that the Federal Reserve Board may be overdoing monetary tightness and holding interest rates too high.

Lowering rates, as the White House sees it, would have a triple effect: first, it would help sustain economic growth; second, it would prevent a big deterioration of the budget deficit by sustaining tax revenues and reducing interest payments on the public debt, and third, it would reduce the spread between U.S. and overseas interest rates, lower the dollar's exchange rate and prevent a worsening of the trade deficit.

But with the inflationary threat persisting, and the economy still operating at high rates of capacity and employment, it appears unlikely that the Fed will move immediately to bring down the dollar by cutting the interest rates it controls.

Nevertheless, the heat on the Fed to ease money is rising not only at the White House but even from some members of the Federal Reserve Board itself.

Unless the Bundesbank and the Bank of Japan raise their interest rates soon, the Federal Reserve may be forced, by the overstrong dollar, to bring down the discount rate and the Fed funds rate.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

May 19

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.218	3.5925	1.1272	0.3329	0.1547 *	—	5.383 *	1.363	1.5987 *
Brussels(a)	41.21	66.715	20.9325	6.1825	2.872 *	18.5725	—	23.461	0.2971
Frankfurt	1.967	3.186	—	0.2954	0.1372 *	0.8872	4.777 *	1.1211	1.419 *
London (b)	1.6185	—	3.1878	10.7963	2,322.00	3.5928	66.74	2.8458	224.65
Milan	1,434.30	2,324.50	729.20	215.34	—	647.04	34.830	816.55	10.342
New York(c)	—	1.613 b	1.977	6.694	1,440.50	2.2275	41.26	1.764	138.35
Paris	6.6625	10.794	3.3862	—	0.4645 *	3.004	0.1618	3.790	4.8055 *
Tokyo	138.55	224.80	70.47	20.85	0.97	62.56	3.3752	78.97	—
Zurich	1.757	2.843	0.8924	0.2638	0.1226 *	0.7923	4.2648 *	—	1.2665 *
1 ECU	1.0578	0.6532	2.0819	7.0496	1,517.23	2.3448	43.5907	1.8575	146.736
1 SDR	1.2578	0.7775	2.4767	8.3803	1,812.07	2.79	51.8352	2.2088	174.209

*Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	115.00	Fin. markka	4.375	Mex. peso*	2424.00	S. Afr. rand	2.7075
Austral. $	1.3175	Greek drac.	166.90	N. Zealand $	1.67	Soviet ruble*	0.6387
Austr. schil.	13.83	Hong Kong $	7.779	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	122.80
Brazil cruz.	1.11	Indian rupee	16.84	Norw. krone	7.1005	Swed. krona	6.642
Canadian $	1.1905	Indo. rupiah	1756.00	Phil. peso	20.60	Taiwan $	25.55
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish £	0.7358	Port. escudo	162.10	Thai baht*	25.68
Danish krone	7.663	Israeli shek.	1.825	Saudi riyal*	3.748	Turkish lira	2033.00
Egypt. pound	2.5131	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2929	Sing. $	1.966	UAE dirham*	3.67
		Malay. ring.*	2.6895	S. Kor. won	664.20	Venez. boliv.	37.68

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6167	1.6124	1.6083	Canadian dollar	1.1932	1.1956	1.1977
Japanese yen	138.12	137.59	137.07	Swiss franc	1.7522	1.7490	1.7461
Deutsche mark	1.9609	1.9565	1.9525				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

May 19

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9 5/8-9 3/4	6 1/2-6 5/8	7 1/16-7 3/16	12 1/2-12 5/8	8 1/16-8 3/16	4 5/8-4 3/4	8 1/16-8 3/16	8 1/2
2 months	9 11/16-9 13/16	6 1/2-6 5/8	7 1/16-7 3/16	12 1/2-12 5/8	8 1/2-8 5/8	4 7/8-5	8 1/2-8 5/8	8 1/2
3 months	9 11/16-9 13/16	6 7/8-7	7 1/16-7 3/16	12 9/16-12 11/16	8 5/8-8 3/4	4 7/8-5	8 9/16-8 11/16	8 1/4
6 months	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	12 7/8-13	8 7/8-9	5 1/16-5 3/16	8 7/8-9	8 3/4
1 year	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	12 7/8-13	9-9 1/8	5 1/8-5 1/4	9 1/16-9 3/16	8 1/2

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

May 19

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal funds	9 3/4	9 3/4
Com. paper 90-179 days	8.73	8.58
3-month Treasury bills	8.34	8.35
6-month Treasury bills	8.34	8.39
2-month CD's	9.15	9.15
3-month CD's	9.15	9.15
Japan		
Discount rate	2 1/2	2 1/2
Call money	4 7/32	4 3/16
2-month interbank	4 15/16	4 13/16
3-month interbank	4 31/32	4 15/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lombard rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Overnight rate	6 1/4	6 1/2
1-month interbank	6.80	6.90
3-month interbank	7.10	7.10
6-month interbank	7.20	7 1/4
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	12.00	12.00
3-month interbank	12 7/8	12 7/8
6-month interbank	12 15/16	12 15/16
France		
Intervention rate	8 3/4	8 3/4
Call money	8 7/16	8 3/4
1-month interbank	8 9/16	8 1/2
3-month interbank	8 3/4	8 13/16
6-month interbank	8 7/8	8 15/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

May 18

1 month	9 5/8 - 9 3/4
2 months	9 5/8 - 9 3/4
3 months	9 11/16 - 9 13/16
6 months	9 11/16 - 9 13/16
1 year	9 11/16 - 9 13/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

May 19

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 9.51
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.266
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

May 19

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	369.05	364.25	— 4.70
Luxembourg	364.30	—	— 4.70
Paris (12.5 kilo)	367.39	367.44	— 2.15
Zurich	368.05	364.25	— 4.00
London	366.25	365.50	— 4.50
New York	—	364.75	— 3.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

2 'Big 8' Concerns To Merge

World's Largest Accounting Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The accounting firms Arthur Young & Co. and Ernst & Whinney, members of the "Big 8" that dominate the business in the United States, announced Friday that they will merge to create the world's largest accounting concern.

The combined firm, to be called Ernst & Young, will have a global network with almost 50,000 employees and 500 offices in 100 countries. The company will have combined revenue of $4.3 billion, surpassing the world accounting leader, KMPG-Peat Marwick, which had $3.9 billion in revenue last year.

The merger by the Cleveland-based Ernst & Whinney and the New York-based Arthur Young reflects a desire by both firms to cut costs in the face of fierce competition in their core auditing businesses and rapidly rising salary expenses.

At the same time, the firms want to grow to command a dominant share of the tax and accounting business in Europe after trade barriers fall from the end of 1992.

Ernst & Whinney is the world's fifth-largest accounting firm, with $2.2 billion in annual billings. Arthur Young, which ranks sixth, had 1988 revenues of $2.1 billion.

On the international level, the councils of both organizations have unanimously endorsed the proposed merger, the statement said. Firms from both organizations worldwide are in the process of making the necessary arrangements, expected to be completed by the end of the year.

In a statement issued Friday in London, Arthur Young International and Ernst & Whinney International said they had proposed to their respective partnerships a merger of their worldwide practices.

"The combining of our two organizations will give us unrivaled pro-

See ACCOUNT, Page 15

Rogaine Getting a New Push

Upjohn's Hair-Loss Remedy Disappoints Analysts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KALAMAZOO, Michigan — When Rogaine was unveiled last September by Upjohn Co. as the first scientifically proven hair-loss remedy, financial analysts envisioned desperate balding men running to doctors for prescriptions.

Today, those analysts and many consumers are disappointed, and Upjohn is preparing a new campaign — one of the most aggressive efforts ever undertaken in the United States to market a prescription drug — aimed at men whose embarrassment over seeking help for their hair loss may have prevented them from trying the drug.

Upjohn says it is pleased with Rogaine's performance and blames drug-industry analysts, some of whom predicted 1989 U.S. sales would top $300 million, for unrealistic expectations.

"Any new product that saw the sales that Rogaine did in the first few months would be deemed an outstanding success," said an Upjohn spokeswoman, Kaye Bennett. "We expected to succeed in the long run, while the analysts thought it would be a runaway success."

Disappointed consumers also may have set unrealistic expectations by ignoring Upjohn's warnings that Rogaine would not work for most men.

Although Upjohn does not release sales figures for specific products, Ronald Nordmann, a drug industry analyst with PaineWebber Inc., estimated that domestic sales for Rogaine accounted for $11 million of the Kalamazoo-based company's $755 million in net sales for the first quarter of 1989.

The New York Times

Upjohn's man-on-the-beach advertisement raised awareness for its anti-baldness drug, Rogaine, but the ad is being replaced in a new campaign.

While Rogaine's sales were more than double those for the fourth quarter of 1988, Mr. Nordmann said he interpreted the figures as disappointing.

"The product has certainly been slow out of the starting gate," he said.

Upjohn's new marketing campaign reflects the pharmaceuticals company's continuing search to find a successful sales formula for a product that analysts say has enormous potential among tens of thousands of balding American men.

Analysts and industry observers say Rogaine sales have averaged $4 million a month since the product was introduced last August, despite a $20 million national advertising budget. In addition to offering a toll-free telephone number that men can call to be referred to physicians who will prescribe the treatment, the new marketing campaign will include a series of print and televi-

See ROGAINE, Page 17

Bond Will Sell Core Beer Assets To Reduce Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Reuters

Alan Bond

SYDNEY — Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneur, announced Friday that he would sell his brewing assets, the heart of his business empire, in a 3.5 billion Australian dollar ($2.7 billion) transaction designed to reduce his heavy debt load.

Mr. Bond, whose bankers and investors began to press him over debt this year after his failed run at Lonrho PLC, is to sell brewing operations in Australia and the United States to Bell Resources Ltd.

Bell Resources has been a 58 percent held unit of the Bond flagship, Bond Corp. Holdings, since Bell's founder, Robert Holmes à Court, had to sell assets after the 1987 stock market collapse.

Under the plan announced Friday, the cash-rich Bell Resources will cease to be a Bond subsidiary; analysts expect the investment concern Adelaide Steamship Co. to raise its 19.9 percent stake in Bell.

The mechanism under which the shift in holdings would take place was not specified in the Bond statement, and there was no indication of the size of Bond Corp.'s holding in the new brewing entity.

The Bond statement said that the investment bank Whitlam Turnbull had been asked to prepare an independent report on the impact the deal would have on stockholders of Bell, who must approve the transaction, and of Bond.

Despite the uncertainties, the stock market reacted positively. Bond Corp.'s stock, which had shed nearly half its value this year to a recent low of 1 Australian dollar, rose 15 cents Friday to close at 1.35 dollars. Bell Resources rose 15 cents to 1.07 dollars.

"It is very much the Bond Corp. asset sale that people have been expecting to solve its problems," said Andrew Brown, an analyst at the brokers Baring Securities Ltd. On the other hand, he said, Mr. Bond "loses his major cash-flow generation."

Analysts said there had been growing concern about the ability of Bond Corp. to manage its debt, which Mr. Bond has put at 4 billion dollars but which is estimated by analysts to be as high as 9 billion.

His total assets in brewing, media, property and resources are estimated at near 10 billion dollars.

In recent months, Bond Corp. has sold holdings in Standard Chartered PLC, Dewey Warren Holdings PLC and TV AM PLC, all in Britain, and in Hong Kong's Bond Center, to raise money for debt repayment.

Bond's statement said that Bell Resources would assume 2.3 billion dollars worth of long-term debt owed by the brewing operations. That debt transfer would be offset against the purchase price, leaving Bell Resources to pay 1.2 billion Australian dollars.

As part of the transaction, Bond Corp. will also repay a much-criticized loan by Bell.

Bell will pick up brands like Australia's Four-X and Swan, as well as American brews like Lone Star and Iron City, which earned Bond 167.7 million dollars on sales of 1.46 billion in the half year to Dec. 31.

Bond Corp.'s pretax profit was 152.9 million on sales of 4.81 billion.

Mr. Bond said at a luncheon Fri-

See BOND, Page 15

U.S. to Move on Japan Over Supercomputers

Korea Is Left Off Unfair Trade List

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite sharp divisions in the cabinet of President George Bush on the usefulness of trade sanctions, Japan is likely to be cited for failing to open its market in supercomputers, according to officials.

Speaking after the first cabinet meeting devoted to singling out unfair practices under last year's trade law, they also said that South Korea was likely, because of new market-opening measures, to stay off the list of countries resisting U.S. exports. The measures include an end to the banning of imports to protect new local production and simplified import procedures for cosmetics and food labeling.

On Friday, South Korea's trade minister, Han Seung-Soo, said that the country had been omitted from the list, and thus from potential U.S. retaliation, Reuters reported from Seoul. "We have set a good precedent of resolving trade problems through dialogue," he said.

Mr. Han said that in telephone talks, South Korea had agreed to further concessions including lower tariffs for seven farm products in July, an easing of limits on imports of cherry and orange juice this year, and a two-stage liberalization of whisky imports.

Officials said that most of those present at the White House meeting Thursday agreed on the need for specific citations in cases of major barriers, like the supercomputer market in Japan.

A U.S. government study in 1987 found that Japan was unfairly excluding American supercomputer makers. The United States today supplies only 6 percent of the supercomputers bought by Japan's government and publicly funded universities, while holding an 80 percent share in the world market for these machines.

The recent decision of Control Data Corp. to cease production of supercomputers is at least partly laid to its failure to gain access to Japan's public-sector market.

Mr. Bush is expected to make his decisions by the middle of next week. Officials said that he has also decided to begin work on a major address defining his strategy on trade, which will be made about two weeks before the economic summit meeting July 14 in Paris.

In Thursday's meeting, the Office of Management and Budget director, Richard G. Darman, and Council of Economic Advisers chairman, Michael J. Boskin — dedicated free traders — argued that the president should ignore Congress and take no action under the so-called Super 301 provision of last year's Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, according to administration officials.

The provision is intended to open foreign markets by identifying priority countries that maintain pervasive barriers against U.S. exports. The law sets a tight time frame for negotiations. If barriers are not eliminated, retaliation could ensue.

Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher and U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills called for strict Super 301 interpretation, which they said should mean citations not only against Japan, but also the European Community, Brazil and India.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s)./1
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./1
c — liquidating dividend./1
cld — called./1
d — new yearly low./1
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./1
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

May 19

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
4.45	3.30	May	4.06	4.07	4.01	4.03	—.05
4.22	3.27	Jul	4.03	4.03½	3.99	4.00	—.02
4.29	3.50½	Sep	4.10	4.10	4.07	4.08	—.01
4.40½	3.78	Dec	4.22½	4.23	4.20	4.20	—.02
4.43	4.03½	Mar	4.28	4.28	4.25	4.26	—.01
4.37	4.03½	May				4.18	—.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,222					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,784 off 437							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.69	2.07½	May	2.75	2.76	2.74	2.74	—.01
3.60	2.33	Jul	2.71	2.72	2.70	2.71	
3.17	2.45	Sep	2.60	2.62	2.60	2.61	+.01
2.95	2.35	Dec	2.57	2.58	2.56	2.58	+.01
2.86	2.57½	Mar	2.64	2.65	2.63	2.65	+.01
2.89	2.60	May	2.66	2.67	2.66	2.67	+.01
2.84	2.61½	Jul	2.68	2.69	2.68	2.69	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 30,495					
Prev. Day Open Int. 162,648 off 1,769							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
10.03	6.48½	May	7.37	7.42	7.34	7.39	+.02
9.86	7.07	Jul	7.18	7.24	7.17	7.21	
9.51	6.99½	Aug	7.11½	7.14	7.08	7.11	—.00
8.35	6.83½	Sep	6.90	6.94	6.89	6.93	—.00
7.93	6.63	Nov	6.84	6.86	6.81	6.85	—.00
7.67	6.84	Jan	6.93½	6.95	6.91	6.94	+.01
7.74	6.95½	Mar	7.02	7.04	7.01	7.03	—.00
7.78	7.02	May	7.09	7.17	7.08	7.11	+.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 24,346					
Prev. Day Open Int. 95,224 off 1,602							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
304.00	200.50	May	214.30	214.30	212.50	212.70	—1.30
300.00	211.20	Jul	214.00	214.10	211.90	212.20	—1.30
298.00	208.50	Aug	211.20	212.00	210.20	210.40	—.80
286.00	204.50	Sep	207.50	208.30	206.30	207.50	—.20
283.00	200.50	Oct	202.80	203.50	202.50	203.20	—.80
260.00	199.00	Dec	201.50	202.50	200.50	202.10	+.40
233.00	199.50	Jan	201.20	201.50	201.00	201.50	+.50
249.20	198.00	Mar	200.00	201.30	200.00	200.50	
230.50	197.60	May	199.00	199.00	199.50	199.50	—.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,313					
Prev. Day Open Int. 59,179 off 921							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
33.00	21.56	May	22.45	22.45	22.30	22.33	+.10
33.00	22.08	Jul	22.79	23.00	22.68	22.99	+.20
32.35	22.30	Aug	23.00	23.19	22.94	23.17	+.15
29.50	22.49	Sep	23.25	23.42	23.22	23.41	+.11
28.80	22.40	Oct	23.40	23.55	23.35	23.57	—.13
28.75	22.80	Dec	23.80	23.95	23.75	23.91	+.11
25.45	23.20	Jan	23.95	24.06	23.95	24.08	—.05
25.85	23.40	Mar	24.44	24.44	24.30	24.35	—.15
26.05	24.35	May	24.45	24.45	24.45	24.42	—.18
25.80	24.35	Jul	24.45	24.45	24.45	24.40	—.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,533					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,176 off 844							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
75.90	68.60	Jun	73.67	73.55	72.40	72.70	—.53
73.80	65.00	Aug	66.85	67.37	66.80	66.95	—.25
73.15	67.75	Sep				68.00	
74.11	68.20	Oct	69.40	69.60	69.25	69.47	—.28
73.95	62.00	Dec	71.15	71.37	71.00	71.25	—.12
73.60	69.90	Feb	71.35	71.55	71.30	71.55	
74.00	71.00	Apr	72.50	72.50	72.25	72.43	—.15
72.35	71.50	Jun				71.67	
Est. Sales 16,569		Prev. Sales 24,779					
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,029 off 614							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
84.15	75.12	May	76.90	76.95	76.45	76.77	—.22
83.30	75.65	Aug	77.55	77.55	77.35	77.47	+.07
82.10	75.50	Sep	77.60	77.60	77.30	77.45	—.17
82.00	75.90	Oct	77.55	77.55	77.40	77.85	—.25
83.50	76.60	Nov	78.42	78.67	78.15	78.67	+.17
83.75	77.30	Jan	78.85	79.95	78.80	79.15	+.35
78.85	77.75	Mar				78.50	
Est. Sales 1,512		Prev. Sales 2,253					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,225 up 12							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
56.25	42.50	Jun	48.00	48.50	48.00	48.72	+.45
56.00	42.50	Jul	48.25	48.97	48.25	48.95	+.53
51.00	42.25	Aug	46.50	47.25	46.45	47.15	+.60
47.00	40.80	Oct	43.50	43.92	43.45	43.62	+.22
47.25	38.75	Dec	45.45	45.85	45.40	45.80	+.32
47.40	43.70	Feb	47.15	47.20	46.90	47.30	+.22
45.10	42.77	Apr	44.65	44.50	44.62	44.75	—.02
48.05	46.80	Jun	47.45	47.60	47.60	47.60	—.17
Est. Sales 7,056		Prev. Sales 5,257					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,544 up 544							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
64.75	30.47	May	36.15	36.55	35.52	36.10	+1.00
64.50	30.70	Jul	35.10	36.35	35.10	35.87	+.82
58.20	30.45	Aug	34.90	35.95	34.90	35.45	+.40
61.60	42.00	Feb	52.60	53.60	52.40	53.55	+1.08
60.00	42.00	Mar	52.50	52.50	52.50	53.00	+.90
60.90	46.85	May				54.50	+.95
60.95	47.15	Jul				53.00	+.95
55.80	46.10	Aug				58.00	+.55
Est. Sales 6,739		Prev. Sales 7,231					
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,403 up 872							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
155.25	114.00	Jul	134.60	135.75	132.90	135.00	+1.23
152.90	114.00	Sep	127.70	128.40	126.10	128.05	+1.05
149.50	114.75	Dec	123.50	124.30	122.50	124.11	+1.28
146.20	114.75	Mar	122.00	122.50	122.00	122.50	+1.20
132.75	115.00	Jul				122.00	+.25
120.00	117.80	Sep				120.00	
Est. Sales 6,520		Prev. Sales 5,757					
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,091 up 197							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
13.40	8.10	Jul	12.35	12.35	12.18	12.19	—.14
13.30	8.45	Oct	12.22	12.27	12.13	12.15	—.06
12.35	8.80	Jan				11.49	—.29
12.10	8.75	Mar	11.74	11.81	11.71	11.71	—.05
12.05	9.30	May	11.73	11.80	11.68	11.68	—.04
12.60	10.68	Jul				11.63	+.01
11.99	11.65	Oct				11.35	—.06
Est. Sales 15,889		Prev. Sales 11,995					
Prev. Day Open Int. 151,311 off 1,475							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1895	1128	Jul	1185	1250	1183	1244	+79
1850	1127	Sep	1162	1208	1156	1204	+64
1735	1133	Dec	1165	1215	1158	1205	+61
1535	1133	Mar	1160	1205	1160	1200	+60
1465	1138	May	1166	1173	1162	1204	+57
1335	1154	Jul	1195	1210	1190	1215	+53
1280	1160	Sep	1200	1200	1198	1243	+55
Est. Sales 12,583		Prev. Sales 8,296					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,856 off 1,187							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
195.00	132.00	Jul	182.35	183.00	177.60	179.40	—3.85
187.75	132.00	Sep	179.50	180.00	175.80	176.00	—4.80
179.50	129.00	Nov	170.00	170.00	165.65	166.00	—4.65
173.00	127.50	Jan	168.00	168.00	163.00	163.25	—4.75
171.33	127.75	Mar	166.50	166.50	162.50	162.50	—5.00
169.50	157.00	May				162.50	—5.00
		Jul				162.50	—6.00
160.00	163.00	Sep				162.50	—5.00
Est. Sales 2,000		Prev. Sales 1,608					
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,481 up 70							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
146.00	73.15	May	115.50	118.50	114.80	118.00	+1.15
137.70	118.00	Jun	116.00	116.30	115.50	118.60	+1.90
133.50	73.70	Jul	116.20	118.80	114.50	118.60	+2.00
131.50	76.06	Sep	114.30	117.00	113.00	116.80	+1.80
126.06	77.45	Dec	112.20	114.20	111.10	114.50	+1.30
Est. Sales 7,300		Prev. Sales 6,695					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,463 up 52							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
109.00	83.50	May				98.75	+.50
		Jun				98.50	+.50
104.00	83.00	Jul	97.00	97.50	97.00	97.75	+.50
104.00	82.50	Sep				94.00	
98.50	82.50	Dec				91.00	
82.50	82.50	Jan				89.00	
		Mar				89.00	
		May				89.00	
95.50	95.50	Jul				89.00	
		Sep				89.00	
		Dec				89.00	
		Jan				89.00	
		Mar				89.00	
Est. Sales		12 Prev. Sales 26					
Prev. Day Open Int. 138 off 4							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
965.0	543.0	May	533.0	533.5	524.0	522.9	—17.2
589.0	544.2	Jun	531.3	525.5	525.0	524.0	—17.3
995.0	545.5	Jul	538.0	542.0	528.0	529.2	—17.5
861.5	555.5	Sep	548.0	551.5	537.5	538.3	—17.9
886.0	568.0	Dec	563.0	564.0	550.0	551.1	—18.3
815.0	604.0	Jan	563.7	565.7	563.7	555.0	—18.7
910.0	584.0	Mar	575.0	576.0	564.0	563.8	—18.9
810.0	593.0	May	582.0	585.0	572.0	572.7	—19.3
767.5	602.0	Jul	598.0	598.0	583.5	581.8	—19.7
762.0	620.0	Sep	601.3	603.3	601.3	591.2	—20.1
742.0	627.5	Dec	619.5	621.0	614.0	604.2	—20.7
688.0	638.0	Jan	619.6	621.6	619.6	608.7	—20.9
685.0	640.0	Mar	632.0	632.0	629.0	617.9	—21.1
Est. Sales 18,000		Prev. Sales 12,328					
Prev. Day Open Int. 93,072 up 339							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
647.50	490.00	Jul	500.00	505.00	497.00	500.20	—2.50
639.00	493.20	Oct	500.50	504.50	497.00	500.50	—1.70
601.50	495.00	Jan	502.00	507.00	499.00	502.20	—1.50
557.50	500.00	Apr				505.50	—1.20
Est. Sales 4,316		Prev. Sales 15,750					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,983 up 3,526							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
163.00	150.50	May				156.45	—.85
184.30	114.00	Jun	152.50	156.00	152.50	154.50	—.85
182.00	116.00	Sep	152.50	154.00	152.00	153.15	—.60
177.50	120.50	Dec	152.50	152.00	151.60	151.25	—.70
176.00	122.00	Mar	149.00	150.00	149.00	148.75	—.70
175.00	143.85	Jun				146.75	—.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 781					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,021 up 95							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
384.30	369.50	May	367.40	367.90	367.40	365.70	—4.00
510.00	369.50	Jun	368.90	369.00	366.30	366.60	—3.70
		Jul	369.90	370.40	369.90	368.40	—3.80
575.00	373.00	Aug	372.00	372.50	369.50	369.90	—4.00
579.50	377.50	Oct	377.00	377.00	373.50	373.70	—4.30
514.50	381.20	Dec	381.00	381.00	377.20	377.60	—4.50
516.00	382.70	Feb	384.00	384.50	384.00	381.50	—4.80
525.30	372.40	Apr	388.20	388.70	387.00	385.40	—5.10
497.50	374.20	Jun	392.50	393.00	389.50	389.50	—5.30
487.50	399.10	Aug	397.30	397.30	396.00	393.60	—5.50
472.50	425.50	Oct	401.10	401.60	400.50	397.70	—5.70
485.50	409.70	Dec	405.50	406.00	402.50	401.90	—5.90
455.50	413.50	Feb	410.00	410.50	406.00	406.10	—6.20
Est. Sales 45,000		Prev. Sales 42,976					
Prev. Day Open Int. 153,846 off 2,158							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.48	90.48	Jun	91.70	91.77	91.69	91.71	—.01
93.13	90.41	Sep	92.06	92.13	92.06	92.09	+.04
92.71	90.50	Dec	92.09	92.19	92.09	92.15	+.07
92.67	90.75	Mar	92.33	92.33	92.27	92.29	+.03
92.60	91.13	Jun	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.22	—.02
92.43	91.28	Sep				92.23	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,250					
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,972 off 350							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-15	89-9	Jun	95-1	95-21	94-31	95-14	+14
95-15	89-13	Sep	95-7	95-23	95-4	95-17	+15
95-4	91-17	Dec	95-12	95-23	95-12	95-17	+15
		Mar	95-18	95-18	95-17	95-17	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 24,065					
Prev. Day Open Int. 85,576 up 174							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
94-4	73-11	Jun	91-22	92-16	91-14	92-3	+18
93-16	72-26	Sep	91-19	92-12	91-10	91-31	+17
92-22	72-18	Dec	91-9	92-6	91-6	91-27	+18
91-10	73-1	Mar	91-6	92-1	91-6	91-22	+19
91-8	75	Jun	91-10	91-27	91-10	91-17	+20
91-5	79-1	Sep	90-27	91-15	90-27	91-11	+21
91-2	80	Dec	90-10	91-7	90-10	91-5	+22
90-15	79-21	Mar	90-19	91-4	90-19	90-30	+24
90-28	82-18	Jun	90-20	90-23	90-20	90-23	+25
90-5	86-4	Sep	90-12	90-15	90-12	90-15	+26
88-25	88-18	Dec	90-4	90-7	90-4	90-7	+27
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 305,164					
Prev. Day Open Int. 322,807 off 167							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
93-14	77-6	Jun	93-16	93-28	93-14	93-17	+6
92-17	78-6	Sep	92-22	93-4	92-22	92-24	+7
91-25	81-18	Dec	92-7	92-13	92-2	92-2	+9
91-2	85-19	Mar	91-31	91-31	91-16	91-16	+10
90-6	87-2	Jun	91-11	91-11	91-4	91-4	+15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,309					
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,523 up 182							

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.12	88.76	Jun	90.43	90.48	90.42	90.44	+.07
91.92	88.70	Sep	90.47	90.78	90.47	90.72	+.06
91.76	88.84	Dec	90.68	90.77	90.67	90.70	+.03
91.62	88.90	Mar	90.85	90.88	90.82	90.83	
91.50	88.82	Jun	90.80	90.87	90.79	90.82	+.03
91.48	88.74	Sep	90.75	90.83	90.74	90.79	+.08
91.31	89.85	Dec	90.62	90.72	90.62	90.69	+.07
91.06	89.96	Mar	90.67	90.77	90.67	90.75	+.09
90.96	89.91	Jun	90.65	90.77	90.65	90.75	+.10
90.92	90.04	Sep	90.65	90.75	90.65	90.74	+.11
90.83	90.04	Dec	90.58	90.68	90.58	90.69	+.11
90.79	90.09	Mar	90.65	90.76	90.65	90.74	+.11
Est. Sales 168,813		Prev. Sales 204,940					
Prev. Day Open Int. 764,589 off 1,008							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.8370	1.6010	Jun	1.6156	1.6192	1.6090	1.6106	—4
1.7754	1.5880	Sep	1.6030	1.6060	1.5964	1.5978	—2
1.7400	1.5800	Dec	1.5830	1.5830	1.5830	1.5876	—4
1.6750	1.5600	Jun	1.5610	1.5610	1.5610	1.5646	—4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,654					
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,147 off 213							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8440	.7670	Jun	.8376	.8390	.8372	.8379	+15
.8396	.7940	Sep	.8333	.8341	.8330	.8335	+15
.8370	.7920	Dec	.8306	.8310	.8306	.8308	+15
.8310	.7890	Mar	.8285	.8285	.8265	.8265	+15
.8290	.8193	Jun	.8248	.8248	.8248	.8235	+14
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,818					
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,726 off 41							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.16170	.14995	Jun	.14975	.14975	.14975	.14975	—20
.16050	.15015	Sep	.15000	.15000	.15000	.15000	—15
.16105	.15035	Dec	.15025	.15025	.15025	.15025	—10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5975	.5045	Jun	.5095	.5104	.5073	.5076	—4
.5977	.5060	Sep	.5117	.5132	.5100	.5104	—3
.5825	.5115	Dec	.5150	.5153	.5127	.5132	—1
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41,152					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,568 off 1,527							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008485	.007191	Jun	.007235	.007247	.007220	.007223	—3
.008580	.007270	Sep	.007316	.007325	.007298	.007301	—3
.008650	.007340	Dec	.007388	.007388	.007372	.007374	—4
.008338	.007430	Mar	.007465	.007465	.007458	.007448	—5
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41,887					
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,692 up 2,127							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7130	.5660	Jun	.5703	.5715	.5678	.5680	—5
.7210	.5681	Sep	.5730	.5743	.5704	.5707	—5
.6592	.5717	Dec	.5768	.5768	.5737	.5738	—7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,093					
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,613 off 103							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
196.00	167.10	Jul	180.00	180.90	179.40	180.20	+1.70
194.70	175.10	Sep	183.00	182.20	182.00	182.50	+.70
190.60	176.30	Nov	180.80	180.80	179.80	180.10	+.50
192.00	181.20	Jan				186.50	+1.50
191.80	185.00	Mar	189.00	189.00	188.20	188.80	+.80
193.50	188.00	May	191.60	191.60	191.20	191.20	—.50
195.70	177.50	Jul	194.20	194.20	193.20	193.30	—1.10
Est. Sales 1,159		Prev. Sales 1,114					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,131 off 34							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
68.50	49.26	Jul	67.70	67.80	67.10	67.50	—.31
68.85	50.35	Oct	68.70	68.75	68.25	68.58	—.17
68.95	50.75	Dec	68.85	69.05	68.60	68.87	—.22
69.20	53.60	Mar	69.10	69.42	68.95	69.30	+.30
69.18	55.90	May	69.25	69.38	69.05	69.45	+.37
69.00	63.70	Jul	69.10	69.50	69.10	69.48	+.38
68.50	67.80	Oct	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	—.10
Est. Sales 52,400		Prev. Sales 6,581					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,303 up 651							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
54.75	.85	Jun	48.20	48.70	47.20	48.22	+.65
53.80	34.75	Jul	47.00	47.10	46.10	46.73	+.26
54.00	35.45	Aug	47.60	47.45	46.65	47.15	+.27
54.50	36.25	Sep	48.00	48.00	47.50	47.85	+.35
53.90	37.20	Oct	48.50	48.80	48.25	48.70	+.45
55.50	38.00	Nov	49.20	49.40	48.90	49.35	+.12
56.05	39.00	Dec	50.20	50.20	49.50	50.10	+.47
52.50	49.75	Feb	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	+.12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,573					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,722 up 478							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
21.60	12.60	Jun	20.37	20.84	20.32	20.55	+.65
20.25	12.65	Jul	18.96	19.30	18.73	19.20	
19.63	12.60	Aug	18.25	18.40	18.10	18.20	+.02
19.28	12.68	Sep	17.93	17.95	17.80	17.80	—.03
18.93	12.75	Oct	17.65	17.70	17.55	17.58	+.25
18.67	15.00	Nov	17.52	17.58	17.40	17.55	+.14
56.20	13.40	Dec	17.29	17.38	17.25	17.35	+.39
18.10	15.67	Jan	17.25	17.25	17.15	17.15	+.07
17.95	15.74	Feb	17.15	17.20	17.15	17.20	+.24
17.80	16.10	Mar	17.05	17.05	16.95	16.96	+.09
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 89,833					
Prev. Day Open Int. 237,186 off 2,537							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
320.70	263.80	Jun	321.80	323.30	320.95	322.55	+2.70
324.95	271.50	Sep	325.40	327.65	325.42	327.25	+2.70
328.60	298.90	Dec	330.00	330.20	330.00	331.65	+2.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 43,103					
Prev. Day Open Int. 144,782 up 136							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
282.60	245.70	Jun	283.25	284.80	283.20	284.35	+1.75
286.80	266.20	Sep	287.60	288.70	287.50	288.60	+1.80
289.00	271.00	Dec				292.60	+1.80
280.50	280.00	Mar				297.00	+1.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 83					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,470 up 17							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
178.85	149.60	Jun	179.00	180.25	178.95	179.90	+1.30
181.10	153.00	Sep	181.20	182.70	181.20	182.25	+1.40
183.15	161.10	Dec	183.70	183.75	183.70	184.75	+1.45
185.50	170.20	Mar				187.20	+1.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,327					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,066 off 94							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,099.50 f	1,104.30 f
Reuters	2,016.50	2,014.30
D.J. Futures	237.43	135.15
Com. Research	134.87	237.64

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

May 19

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last May	Jun	Sep	Puts—Last May	Jun	Sep
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
ADollr	71						0.73
76.32	73	s	r	r	s	0.19	r
76.32	75	s	r	r	s	0.45	2.22
76.32	76	s	r	1.54	s	1.05	2.64
76.32	77	s	0.50	r	s	r	3.44
76.32	78	s	0.27	r	s	2.45	r
76.32	79	s	0.15	r	s	r	r
50,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.							
76.32	83	s	r	r	s	4.21	r
76.32	83	s	2.22	r	s	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	157½	s	r	r	s	0.70	2.70
161.46	160	s	2.45	r	s	r	r
161.46	162½	s	1.46	3.25	s	2.30	r
161.46	165	s	0.74	r	s	4.57	r
161.46	170	s	0.16	r	s	r	r
161.46	175	s	r	0.42	s	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
161.46	172½	s	r	0.75	s	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	82	s	r	r	s	r	0.35
83.98	83	s	r	r	s	0.10	r
83.98	83½	s	r	r	s	0.20	0.85
83.98	84	s	0.26	r	s	r	r
83.98	84½	s	0.11	r	s	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	49	s	r	r	s	0.13	0.46
50.65	50	s	r	r	s	0.35	0.82
50.65	51	s	0.52	1.24	s	0.75	1.32
50.65	52	s	0.22	0.92	s	1.43	r
50.65	53	s	0.10	0.55	s	2.23	2.55
50.65	54	s	r	0.40	s	3.18	r
50.65	55	s	r	0.23	s	r	r
50.65	58	s	r	0.06	s	r	r
250,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	15	s	1.76	r	s	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	69	s	r	r	s	0.06	r
71.97	70	s	r	r	s	0.15	r
71.97	71	s	r	r	s	0.29	r
71.97	72	s	r	r	s	0.59	r
71.97	73	s	0.43	r	s	1.20	1.69
71.97	74	s	0.18	r	s	2.04	2.25
71.97	75	s	0.08	r	s	3.05	r
71.97	76	s	0.03	r	s	4.00	r
71.97	77	s	r	r	s	5.00	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	55	s	r	r	s	r	0.61
56.72	57	s	r	r	s	r	1.32
56.72	58	s	0.30	r	s	1.34	1.87
56.72	60	s	r	0.48	s	r	r
56.72	65	s	0.01	r	s	r	r

Total call vol. 12,378 Call open int. 485,690
Total put vol. 7,891 Put open int. 412,230
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

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Floating-Rate Notes

May 19

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
[illegible]				

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnt 97 Yen	-		100.00	100.50
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	4⅝	30-08	100.10	100.60
Edf (Jpy) Nov94	4½	22-05	100.10	100.60

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Belgium May 99	8.781	11-08	99.90	100.00
Rome 92 (Ecu)	8¾	08-08	99.75	100.25
Cr Foncier 96 (Ecu)	8.8	18-07	99.87	100.12
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	9	30-10	99.50	100.00
Italy 92 Ecu	8⅝	30-06	99.95	100.15
Ppcorp 195ept 97 Ecu	9	21-06	99.12	99.62
Sigobain Perp Ecu	7⅝	-	94.00	96.00

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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Paris Commodities

May 19

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Aug	2,340	2,300	2,325	2,331	+22
Oct	2,219	2,200	2,205	2,215	+7
Dec	2,150	N.T.	2,145	2,160	+10
Mar	2,119	N.T.	2,115	2,119	+7
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,090	2,114	+5
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	2,080	2,100	+5
Est. vol: 1,408. Prev. actual sales: 1,760. Open interest: 14,680.					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
May	N.T.	N.T.	795	—	+10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	805	—	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	835	—	+10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	850	—	+10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	850	—	+10
May	N.T.	N.T.	850	—	+10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	850	—	+10
Est. vol: 0. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open position: 4.					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	—	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,260	1,300	+20
Sep	1,200	1,170	1,185	1,200	+37
Nov	1,160	N.T.	1,170	1,180	+17
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,145	—	+25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,140	—	+30
May	90 N.T.	N.T.	1,140	—	+35
Est. vol: 30. Prev. actual sales: 12. Open position: 311.					

Source: Bourse de Commerce.

Spot Commodities

May 19

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	.9825	0.9825
Coffee, lb	1.36	1.37
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.32	1.366
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.35	0.36
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.401	5.43
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	116.50	115.00
Tin, lb	6.1811	6.1511
Zinc, lb	0.85	0.88

Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

May 19

Strike	Calls-Settle Jun	Jul	Sep	Puts-Settle Jun	Jul	Sep
49	—	—	2.47	0.09	0.28	0.49
50	1.02	1.45	1.80	0.26	0.42	0.79
51	0.43	0.85	1.34	0.67	0.81	1.20
52	0.15	0.46	0.83	1.39	1.41	1.76
53	0.06	0.22	0.53	2.28	2.18	2.42
54	0.02	0.11	0.37	3.24	3.04	3.19

Est. total vol., 11,566
Calls: [illegible]
Puts: [illegible]
Source: [illegible]

London Metals

May 19

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2285.00	2295.00	2310.00	2320.00
Forward	2110.00	2115.00	2125.00	2130.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1642.00	1643.00	1668.00	1670.00
Forward	1637.00	1638.00	1661.00	1662.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	417.00	413.00	406.00	407.00
Forward	396.00	397.00	394.00	395.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	12950	13050	13200	13330
Forward	12725	12750	12925	12950
SILVER U.S. cents per troy ounce				
Spot	528.00	531.00	537.00	540.00
Forward	535.00	538.00	543.00	546.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1660.00	1670.00	1655.00	1660.00
Forward	1610.00	1615.00	1607.00	1610.00

Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

May 19

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	8.35	8.37	8.66	8.66
6-month bill	8.33	8.35	8.83	8.88
1-year bill	8.21	8.23	8.90	8.94
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	101 23/32	101 25/32	8.71	8.77

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Toray Net Income Up 6.4% in Year

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Toray Industries Inc., Japan's top maker of synthetic fibers, said Friday that unconsolidated net income rose 6.4 percent in the fiscal year ended March 31, to 17.25 billion yen ($123.8 million).

Unconsolidated pretax income soared 40.3 percent, to 52.24 billion yen, while unconsolidated net sales increased 2.1 percent to 553.06 billion yen, the company said.

Toray said its sales were largely supported by an increase in domestic sales, especially by steady demand for industrial use. Exports [illegible] to the stronger yen.

Dividends

May 19

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
UDC-Universal Dev.	Q	.40	7-5	6-15
INCREASED				
Dresser Industries	Q	.25	6-20	6-1
Loctite Corp	Q	.28	7-1	6-9
MidConn Bank	Q	.16	6-30	6-15
PNC Financial Corp	Q	.53	7-1	6-2
Presidential Realty	Q	.41½	6-30	6-12
Ruddick Corp	Q	.10	7-1	6-16
REDUCED				
Sear Aerospace	Q	.06	7-3	6-19
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Sterling Capital Grp — 1-for-10				
SUSPENDED				
ComFed Bancorp Inc				
STOCK SPLIT				
Computer Associates Intl — 2-for-1				
Poseidon Pools of America — 3-for-1				
Tiffany & Co — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
Alexander & Alex.	Q	.25	6-30	6-2
American Sthwst	M	.03	6-15	5-31
AmSouth Bancorp	Q	.33	7-1	6-16
Ashland Oil Inc	Q	.25	6-15	5-31
Black & Decker	Q	.10	6-23	6-9
Calif Jockey Club	S	.25	6-15	6-1
Centennial Svgs Bk		.10	6-30	6-9
Centex Corp	Q	.10	7-6	6-14
Champion Intl Corp	Q	.27½	7-11	6-16
Chemical Fincl	Q	.25	6-16	6-2
Continental Corp	Q	.65	6-15	6-2
E'Town Corp	Q	.73	6-30	6-15
Florida Natl Bk FL	Q	.13	6-30	6-9
Florida Progress	Q	.64	6-20	6-5
Florida Progress C.	Q	.64	6-20	6-5
FNW Bancorp Inc	Q	.08	6-15	5-31
Fst Fncl Svgs Bnk	Q	.05	6-15	5-31
Green Mount. Pow	Q	.48	6-30	6-15
Lone Star Indust.	Q	.47½	6-21	6-5
Louisiana Ld. & Exp.	Q	.25	6-15	6-1
Marsh & McLennan	Q	.62½	8-15	7-11
Mitchell En. & Dev.	Q	.06	7-6	6-17
Mortgage Inv Plus	Q	.20	6-26	6-2
New York Times A	Q	.12	6-26	6-6
Ohio Casualty Corp	Q	.52	6-10	6-1
Perini Corp	Q	.20	9-15	8-25
Perkin-Elmer Corp	Q	.17	7-3	6-5
Pioneer Fincl Corp	Q	.06	6-30	6-19
RAC Mtge Invst	M	.06	6-12	5-31
Reed Stenhouse		.2977	6-08	6-2
Society Corp	Q	.40	6-15	5-30
Sterling Bancorp	Q	.05	6-30	6-15
Sterling Bancorp	Q	.05	6-30	6-15
Vista Chemical Co	Q	.45	6-30	5-30
Xerox Corp	Q	.75	7-1	6-2

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

London Commodities

May 19

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Aug	272.20	272.40	276.40	272.40	275.20	275.40
Oct	270.60	270.80	274.00	270.60	273.20	273.40
Dec	265.00	271.00	270.00	270.00	272.00	267.00
Mar	261.00	261.20	263.00	260.60	263.00	263.20
May	259.00	260.00	N.T.	N.T.	261.60	262.00
Aug	258.00	260.00	N.T.	N.T.	260.00	261.40
Oct	255.00	258.00	N.T.	N.T.	256.00	260.00
Volume: 2,162 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
May	717	720	720	698	695	698
Jul	736	738	739	710	713	714
Sep	759	760	759	730	728	729
Dec	800	804	804	774	774	775
Mar	786	789	789	770	768	769
May	792	793	792	780	774	776
Jul	805	810	805	793	788	790
Volume: 9,105 lots of 10 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jun	142.50	142.75	144.25	142.25	142.25	142.50
Jul	140.50	140.75	142.50	140.50	140.75	141.00
Aug	141.00	141.50	142.75	141.00	141.75	142.00
Sep	141.75	142.00	143.50	142.00	142.25	142.50
Oct	142.75	143.25	144.75	144.00	142.25	142.50
Nov	143.75	144.00	145.75	143.75	144.50	144.75
Dec	145.50	145.75	148.25	147.00	145.75	146.25
Jan	145.00	147.50	N.T.	N.T.	144.00	147.50
Feb	145.00	148.50	N.T.	N.T.	142.00	148.00
Volume: 6,156 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

S&P 100 Index Options

May 19

Strike Price	Calls-Last May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Puts-Last May	Jun	Jly	Aug
[illegible]								

Calls: total volume 282,428; total open int. 356,803
Puts: total volume 152,729; total put open interest 552,232
S&P 100 index:
High 301.84 low 297.65 close 301.54 +3.39
Source: CBOE.

Berry Resigns From Board of Blue Arrow

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The former chairman of Blue Arrow PLC, Anthony Berry, announced Friday his resignation from the employment group's board in order to dissociate himself from a circular to shareholders.

The Blue Arrow board issued a circular saying it had not authorized a £25 million ($49 million) loan to the businessman, Peter de Savary that was made when Mr. Berry was chief executive.

Boase Accepts Bid From Omnicom

U.S. Firm Tops Hostile Offer by France's Boulet Dru

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Boase Massimi Pollitt PLC, the British advertising agency that has been fighting off a takeover bid by the French agency Boulet Dru Dupuy Petit SA, said Friday that it had accepted a counteroffer from Omnicom Group Inc. of the United States.

Boase Massimi said it had recommended that its shareholders accept an Omnicom bid of 365 pence ($5.90) per share, valuing the British advertising group at £125 million.

Omnicom said late Friday that it had bought 7.4 percent of Boase Massimi's stock in the market during the day. The U.S. company said Boase Massimi's directors and other stockholders had given pledges to accept its offer covering a further 9.5 percent interest. Thus, Omnicom said, it controls 16.9 percent of the British agency's equity.

Boulet Dru, which holds a 12.2 percent stake in Boase Massimi, responded to the Omnicom offer by saying it reserved the right to raise its 345-pence-per-share hostile offer against any rival bid.

On the London stock exchange, Boase Massimi rose 23 pence to close at 366. The fact that the stock closed a penny above the Omnicom bid seemed to indicate that market participants were taking seriously the possibility of a higher offer from Boulet Dru.

A merger of Omnicom, the fourth-largest advertising agency worldwide, with Boase Massimi, the sixth largest in Britain, will create an strong European group, the two companies said in a statement.

They said Omnicom's traditional strengths in the United States and continental Europe complemented Boase Massimi's in Britain.

Omnicom has 257 offices in 50 countries. In calendar 1988, consolidated income before tax was $77.6 million on worldwide billings of $6.31 billion.

Boase Massimi, which has diversified into marketing services, reported a pretax profit of £12 million in the year ended March 31, on revenue of £327.2 million.

Bruce Crawford, Omnicom's chairman, said: "We have had talks with BMP dating back over two years. The opportunity to create a global advertising network consisting of agencies recognized to be world leaders and to compete in Europe with such a grouping affords Omnicom quite exceptional growth opportunities."

Should the Omnicom offer be completed, it would be the second transatlantic advertising merger to be announced this year. Earlier this week, WPP Group PLC of Britain said it would acquire New York-based Ogilvy Group Inc. for $862 million.

Following completion of the offer, the two companies said that Boase Massimi will become the holding company for the Omnicom group in Britain.

According to the joint statement, BMP Davidson Pearce will be merged with the Omnicom unit DDB Needham in London to form a new agency called BMP DDB Needham, which will operate as a subsidiary of Omnicom UK.

The offer is conditional on not being referred to Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Boase Massimi has been pursued by Boulet Dru since March, when the French company offered 300 pence per share for the company. Boulet Dru raised the offer to 345 pence a share, or £118 million, last week, but Boase Massimi dismissed the price as "ridiculously low."

A Boulet Dru spokesman in London declined to comment on how the company planned to counter the Omnicom offer, but he said it was considering all options.

(AFP, Reuters)

Tung Flagship Reports Hefty Drop in Profit

Agence France Presse

HONG KONG — Orient Overseas Holdings Ltd., owner of the world's largest private container-shipping network and the main company in the Tung family's interests, said Friday that 1988 net profit, including nonrecurring gains, fell 85 percent to $57 million.

The result, which compared with $390 million in 1987, included extraordinary credits from the sale of noncore assets. Details were not available.

C.H. Tung, the chairman, said trading conditions "will remain volatile, mainly due to overtonnage on major trades." The company said it would not pay a 1988 dividend because it "continues to need all available cash reserves to support its operations, its capital-expenditure program and its future debt-service obligations."

Orient has a fleet of 30 container ships and nine terminals with an annual throughput of 1.7 million 20-foot (6-meter) equivalent units.

Two Troubled Gold Mines Ask for Share Suspension

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — Two of South Africa's oldest gold mines, stung by the sharp drop in gold prices, suspended their listings on the Johannesburg, London and Paris stock exchanges on Friday and said they had appealed to the government for emergency assistance.

Controlled by Rand Mines Ltd., the troubled East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd. and Durban Roodepoort Deep Ltd. said in a joint statement they were incurring "substantial losses" as a result of production costs exceeding the market price for gold.

"The struggling ERPM and Durban Roodepoort Deep gold mines have made representations to the government for further financial assistance to enable them to continue their mining operations," the statement said.

"Alternative strategies to avoid further losses have been evaluated but, at projected gold prices, none of these strategies is viable," it said. A Rand Mines spokesman said the request for financial assistance was under urgent consideration by the government.

Listings were suspended on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse at the start of business Friday, the statement said, adding that the interim report for Rand Mines would be published early next week.

Gold was quoted on the Johannesburg market at $367 an ounce on Friday, down sharply from about $437 a year ago.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines, which represents the major South African mining houses, said about 18 of 55 mines represented by the chamber were "reaching a stage now where their working costs are exceeding the ounce price of gold."

Under a state assistance program to safeguard an important part of South Africa's economy, the government has previously provided marginal mines with financial assistance to help them through especially troubled times.

East Rand Proprietary is a major employer in the industrial Boksburg area east of Johannesburg, employing some 11,200 workers. Durban Roodepoort, west of Johannesburg in the Roodepoort area, employs some 8,816 workers.

Durban, which first produced gold in 1898, suffered a first-quarter loss of 3.7 million rand ($1.36 million). East Rand, which has produced gold since 1894, had a first-quarter loss of 29.7 million rand.

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Lonrho Profit Increased by Whisky Sale

Reuters

LONDON — Lonrho PLC, the mining, industrial and finance group, increased pretax earnings by almost 49 percent in the half-year ended March 31, to £120 million ($194 million), but the inclusion of £38.4 million from the sale of Scotch whisky stocks played a big part in the rise, Lonrho said Friday.

The result was way above the £95 million expected by the market, and Lonrho's stock rose one penny to 283 pence on the London Stock Exchange after the announcement. Excluding the whisky sale, the profit was £81.6 million. Sales were £2.43 billion, up 42 percent.

"It is an astonishing result, but also astonishingly mediocre if you strip out the whisky sale," said Paul Beaufrere, an analyst at James Capel & Co.

Analysts noted that the half-year pretax result was about 2 percent higher than the previous year, excluding the whisky sale, part of the sale of Lonrho's wine and spirits interests to Brent Walker Group PLC in a deal worth about £170 million.

Big Japanese Brokers Post Profit Rebound

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's four major brokerage houses, putting the global stock market collapse of October 1987 well behind them, posted strong earnings for the half-year ended in March.

Nomura Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co. and Yamaichi Securities Co. all said they enjoyed higher income from commissions on stock trading, the core of their business.

However, the brokers saw stagnant growth in bond commissions. Nikko and Yamaichi also posted bond-trading losses in the six months, while Nomura and Daiwa registered lower profits.

Nomura reported parent net profit of 103.98 billion yen ($746.4 million) in the six-month period, compared with 189.39 billion yen in the year ended Sept. 30, 1988. Compared to the equivalent six-month period a year earlier, net profit was up 16.3 percent.

Japanese brokers recently shifted the end their financial year to March 31 from Sept. 30.

Nomura said it expects net profit of 210 billion yen for the full year ending March 31, 1990.

"We see no factors boosting or depressing earnings sharply for the current year," a senior Nomura official said. "Our forecasts are based on the assumption that average daily stock trading will stay around the 1.3 trillion yen seen in the six months."

The securities houses suffered from sharp profit falls in the year to Sept. 30, 1988, due to the double punch of the market collapse and a cut in local commission rates.

But they benefited from a quick recovery in stock prices in Japan compared with major overseas markets and commission rates have not been lowered again since October 1987, analysts noted.

Daiwa posted parent net profit of 65.53 billion yen in the six months compared with 115.24 billion in the full year ended last September. From the six months a year earlier, profit rose 10.3 percent. The company forecast net profit of 150 billion yen for the current full financial year.

Nikko said parent net profit totaled 51.65 billion yen in the six months compared with 80.38 billion yen in the 1957-88 financial year. Compared with the year-earlier six-month period, Nikko profit was up 23.5 percent. The company forecast 110 billion yen for the current financial year.

Yamaichi's parent net profit amounted to 46.02 billion yen in the six months, compared with 76.53 billion yen in the year ended last September. Compared with the six- month period a year earlier, profit was up 2.9 percent. Yamaichi forecast a full-year net profit of 105 billion yen.

The four brokerage houses all reported good growth in stock-trading commissions for the period.

Analysts generally attributed the poor results from bond trading to rising interest rates.

"The low growth in bond commissions was mainly a consequence of unstable and rising interest rates," said Eric Hayes, financial-sector analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew International Ltd. in Tokyo. "Higher oil prices and concern over inflation pushed up interest rates, which in turn dampened activity in the bond market," Mr. Hayes said.

(Reuters, AFP)

UAL Orders 32 Boeing Aircraft

Reuters

CHICAGO — UAL Corp., parent of United Airlines, said Friday it has placed firm orders for 16 Boeing 767 aircraft and taken options on another 16 767s in a deal with a total potential value of $3 billion.

The latest order is in addition to one announced April 25 for up to 370 Boeing narrowbody aircraft worth up to $15.74 billion. These are to be used primarily on domestic routes.

The 767s, to be delivered in 1991, are designed to fly very long-distance routes and will be used primarily on routes to Europe, the company said. It added that it will place an additional order later this year for jets.

BOND: *Asset Sales Will Cut Debt*

(Continued from first finance page)

day that Bell would sell off its coal and oil interests and would become a separate entity with a new name as it managed the world's fifth largest brewing business.

Analysts noted the involvement in the transaction of the rival entrepreneur John Spalvins, head of Adelaide Steamship.

Mr. Spalvins had been unhappy with recent disclosures that Bell Resources had lent most of its cash reserves, about 900 million dollars, to Bond Corp.

A Bond insider said he expected Mr. Spalvins to have a role in the brewing company created in Bell Resources. In addition, analysts said Adsteam might lift its stake in Bell Resources.

Bell Resources has about 260 million dollars in cash, coal assets worth about 320 million dollars and an ongoing royalty from the Bass Strait oil field conservatively valued at about 160 million dollars, giving it about 740 million dollars.

Analysts were divided on whether Mr. Bond's yielding control of his beer assets was an admission of defeat or a smart way of ensuring his long-term survival.

"If he is not going to have control of Bell Resources then it is an admission of failure. He has lost control of his best assets," said one analyst, who declined to be identified. "It looks to me as though he has been given a bit of a heave-ho by the banks and told to sell assets."

But Garth Roy, an analyst at the brokerage A.C. Goode, said: "Alan Bond has been through hard times in the past and he is a survivor — he's smart and a great deal-maker."

Mr. Bond on Friday admitted he was responding to demands to be more conservative. *(Reuters, AFP)*

ACCOUNT: *Ernst & Young Is Set*

(Continued from first finance page)

fessional-service capabilities to meet and anticipate needs of clients of all sizes at the local level and in the global economy into the final decade of the century and beyond," the statement said.

"We are a good match of skills, specialities and cultures, which we are confident will be integrated effectively," it said.

The new firm is to be headed jointly by the chairman of Arthur Young, William Gladstone, and the Ernst & Whinney managing partner, Ray Groves, said Arthur Bowman, the editor of Bowman's Accounting Report on Thursday.

Jesse Miles, chairman of Arthur Young International, and Elwyn Eilledge, chairman of Ernst & Whinney International, are to become chairmen of the international coordinating council of Ernst & Young International, the statement said.

In the United States, the merged accounting firm will have revenue of over $2 billion — just ahead of Chicago-based Arthur Andersen & Co.'s $1.71 billion dollars — and will employ 25,000 people.

In Europe, it will have revenue of $1.3 billion and employ 21,000 people, the statement said.

In a statement released Friday in response to the announced merger, Brandon Gough, chairman of Coopers & Lybrand, the third-largest international accounting firm, said: "This merger is much less impressive on the ground than it may look on paper. Despite the apparently impressive figures, in the key European market, the merged firm still does not match Coopers & Lybrand and KPMG as a real competitive force."

Mr. Gough said that his company would still be bigger than Ernst & Young in important segments of the competitive European market, namely France, West Germany, Sweden, and Italy.

"Coopers & Lybrand will have 30 percent more audit clients in the European top 500 companies than Ernst & Young," he said, adding: "Here in the U.K., the merger has a decidedly defensive look and will not cause Coopers & Lybrand to modify its own strategy."

Similarly, a spokeswoman for Price Waterhouse & Co., the fourth-largest firm worldwide, said in London that the merger would not "cause any serious change in our strategy."

If the talks between Ernst & Whinney and Arthur Young have been shrouded in secrecy, one reason is that a merger will raise a host of painful issues for the new firm.

For example, one of the prime reasons that the two firms would merge would be to cut costs. They both maintain separate offices in numerous American, European and Asian cities.

To the extent that two offices would not, in many instances, be necessary, a critical and undoubtedly controversial question will be deciding whose office in any given city remains open.

The two firms will also likely want to reduce their support staff by hundreds, if not thousands.

"Ernst & Whinney has 110 offices in the United States and Arthur Young has 92, for a total of 202," Mr. Bowman said. "That will come down to fewer than 125."

(AP, NYT, IHT)

ACTIFINANCE INTERNATIONAL
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
2, Boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG.
R.C. LUXEMBOURG B-23776

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à
L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE
qui se tiendra le 29 mai 1989 à 9 heures au siège social, 2, boulevard Royal, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant :
1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1988; affectation des résultats;
3. Décharge à donner au Conseil d'Administration et au Commissaire;
4. Nominations statutaires;
5. Divers.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale Annuelle devra en aviser la Société et déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Le Conseil d'Administration

ACTICROISSANCE
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
2, Boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG.
R.C. LUXEMBOURG B-23395

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à
L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE
qui se tiendra le 29 mai 1989 à 14 heures au siège social, 2, boulevard Royal, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant :
1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1988; affectation des résultats;
3. Décharge à donner au Conseil d'Administration et au Commissaire;
4. Nominations statutaires;
5. Divers.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale Annuelle devra en aviser la Société et déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Le Conseil d'Administration

ACTIVEST INTERNATIONAL
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
2, Boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG.
R.C. LUXEMBOURG B-21999

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à
L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE
qui se tiendra le 29 mai 1989 à 11 heures au siège social, 2, boulevard Royal, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant :
1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1988; affectation des résultats;
3. Décharge à donner au Conseil d'Administration et au Commissaire;
4. Nominations statutaires;
5. Divers.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale Annuelle devra en aviser la Société et déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Le Conseil d'Administration

"Profit before tax up by 49%
Profit attributable to shareholders has increased by 47%
Overall increase in dividend of 46%"

R W Rowland, Chief Executive

Dear Shareholder,

Lonrho is pleased to announce a significant increase in the half year to March 1989.

Profit before tax has risen by 49 per cent to £120 million and profit attributable to shareholders at £70 million is up by 47 per cent, compared with last year.

The second interim dividend has been increased by an overall 46 per cent as a dividend of 5.0 pence per share has been declared on an increased share capital following the 1 for 6 capitalisation issue.

In the United Kingdom good contributions were made by the Group's hotels and textile operations, with substantial benefits from the sale of the bulk whisky stocks in Scotland. Car sales are excellent.

Lonrho now has a major interest in the construction company, Bernard Sunley, which brings with it a well-placed central development site in Frankfurt.

Kühne & Nagel, the world-wide forwarding network, are reporting profits ahead of last year's, and Krupp Lonrho has made its first full half year's contribution.

The Princess Hotel Group has plans for expansion in Hawaii and the Far East. The Group's hotel operations in Africa have grown by the purchase of the famous Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya.

Mining is a strong feature of Lonrho. Platinum production in particular is up by 17 per cent in this half, compared with last year. Pauley Petroleum of California is enjoying improving oil prices which give a better outlook for the remainder of the year.

The Board continues to be optimistic about the outlook for trading in 1989, which should be astonishingly good.

Yours sincerely,
Tiny Rowland

19 May 1989

HALF YEAR RESULTS

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group of companies in respect of the six months ended 31 March 1989 are as follows:—	6 months to 31 March 1989 £m	6 months to 31 March 1988 £m
Turnover	**2,427.7**	1,714.6
Profit before tax	**120.0**	80.4
Tax	45.5	30.2
	74.5	50.2
Minority interests	4.6	2.8
Profit attributable to shareholders before extraordinary items	69.9	47.4
Extraordinary items	50.0	0.5
Profit for the half year	**119.9**	47.9
Earnings per share	**12.8p**	9.3p

Notes
1. Turnover includes the Group's share of the turnover of associates amounting to £685.4 million (1988—£283.8 million).
2. Profit before tax includes profits from associates of £12.4 million (1988—£18.4 million) and a trading profit from the sale of the Group's bulk whisky stocks of £38.4 million.
3. Tax charge: because of the incidence of accelerated tax allowances, the tax charge provided at the half year can only be estimated.
4. Earnings per share are based on an increased share capital and have been adjusted for the capitalisation issue in April 1989.
5. Extraordinary items include a profit of £51.2 million arising on the disposal of the Group's wine and spirits division, net of an estimated tax charge and after taking credit for the realised surplus on revaluation of the vineyards.

Dividend
The Board has declared a second interim dividend of 5.00p (1988—4.00p) per share based on the increased share capital following the 1 for 6 capitalisation issue in April 1989, for payment on 2 October 1989 to shareholders on the Register at 11 August 1989. This dividend is in addition to the first interim dividend of 3.00p (1988—1.00p) per share declared on 26 January 1989 and paid on 6 April 1989. The cost of the first and second interim dividends amounts to £42.2 million (1988—£21.5 million).
Shareholders will be entitled, if they wish, to elect to receive shares credited as fully paid in lieu of the cash dividend or part thereof. The necessary forms of election will be sent to shareholders in August.

LONRHO

LONRHO Plc, CHEAPSIDE HOUSE, 138 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON EC2V 6BL

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises Despite Intervention

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher on Friday, resisting further bouts of concerted central-bank intervention led by the U.S. Federal Reserve System.

Dealers said the U.S. central bank sold dollars at around 1.9660 Deutsche marks and 138.60 yen and that the Bank of Canada and nine European central banks quickly followed the Fed action.

The dollar dipped slightly immediately following the massed attack but eventually rebounded to a high of 1.9772 DM in late New York trading. Dealers said that the U.S. currency's resilience indicated that it will probably test the 2 DM level in the near future.

The dollar closed at 1.9770 DM, up from 1.9680 DM on Thursday, and at 139.25 yen, up from 138.70.

The British pound eased to $1.6130 from $1.6180.

The U.S. unit finished at 1.7640 Swiss francs, up from 1.7591 francs, and at 6.6940 French francs, up from 6.6615.

Dealers said that the dollar's ability to hold its ground despite the intervention indicates the degree to which the bullish sentiment surrounding the U.S. currency has become entrenched.

Most continued to attribute the dollar's strength to the positive U.S. economic outlook, highlighted by a narrowing trade deficit and easing inflationary pressures, as well as to favorable interest-rate differentials.

Dealers noted that the West German Bundesbank was notably absent from intervention on Thursday and Friday, but most were reluctant to draw any firm conclusions.

Some dealers said the West German central bank was trying to tell the market that it will not be panicked into action.

But others interpreted the absence as a breakdown in cooperation between the Group of Seven industrialized nations, which agreed to try to stabilize currency markets at a meeting in Paris in 1987.

"It's tempting to say they're staging a tactical retreat just to hammer people next week," said Douglas Madison, a dealer at Bank of America, "but I wonder whether they don't question if their efforts are misspent."

The Group of Seven is made up of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, Canada, France and Italy.

Most economists believe the seven nations agreed in Paris to set 1.90 DM and 140 yen as the upper limits for the dollar.

Joining the Fed to sell dollars Friday were the central banks of Britain, France, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Canada, Austria, Switzerland and Italy.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.9680 DM, up from 1.9660 DM on Thursday, and at 138.80 yen, up from 138.60.

The British pound closed unchanged at $1.6185.

The U.S. currency ended at 1.7578 Swiss francs, up from 1.7553 francs, and at 6.6885 French francs, up from 6.6505.

Dealers in London and New York said that the market might consolidate its gains early next week before taking another run at the 2 DM level.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	1.9680	1.9660
Pound sterling	1.5185	1.6185
Japanese yen	138.80	138.60
Swiss franc	1.7578	1.7553
French franc	6.6885	6.6505

Source: Reuters

■ Argentines Buy Dollars

Argentine investors continued their headlong rush into the U.S. dollar on Friday after a package of tax increases and public-utility price rises failed to restore confidence in the nation's currency, Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.

In trading Friday the dollar — a traditional barometer of confidence in the Argentine economy — rose to 200 australs from 164 australs on Thursday. The Friday level was double its value a week ago.

Hong Kong Stocks Sink on China Protests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong stock market on Friday took its largest one-day fall since the October 1987 collapse, as investors turned nervous over pro-democracy demonstrations in China.

The Hang Seng Index dropped 132 points to 3,145.63, the steepest fall since Oct. 21, 1987. The index is a barometer of business confidence in the colony, which reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

"It was pretty much panic out there," said Peter Rice, a broker. Selling was triggered by reports that Chinese troops were called out to quell disturbances.

The Friday close compared with 3,390.64 Monday, the steady fall reflecting concern with the protests, though the index rose Thursday on a belief that Chinese hunger strikers were gaining sympathy.

The Hong Kong dollar weakened sharply, falling nearly 100 points to 7.7895 against the U.S. dollar from 7.7790. *(UPI, AFP, Reuters)*

RATES: *Dollar's Strength Is Pushing Japan Toward an Early Increase*

(Continued from first finance page)

day. Mr. Pike asserts that unless a rate rise in Japan is timed to coincide with statements by other central banks in support of a lower dollar, Tokyo's move could ironically lead to further weakening of the yen against the U.S. currency.

At the center of this argument is the assumption that capital flows into U.S. markets are now at least partly influenced by the expectation of a drop in interest rates in the United States and the beneficial effect this would have on U.S. stock and bond prices.

A rate rise in Japan, by dampening domestic markets, could thus reinforce the current attraction of U.S. securities. What is required, Mr. Pike and other analysts contend, is a refocusing of attention in currency markets on trade imbalances and the U.S. budget deficit.

"We've had some good news from the United States in the March trade figures released this week," said Marshall Auerback, investment manager at GT Management (Japan) Ltd. "But unless we get clear evidence of sustained improvement in the U.S. trade deficit, the dollar's current strength is likely to prove transitory."

The United States announced Wednesday a monthly drop of almost 10 percent in the trade deficit during March, to $8.86 billion, its lowest level in eight months.

With Japan's wholesale and consumer prices rising at an annual rate of about 2.5 percent, the central bank's inflation worries are not widely shared. But the falling yen's impact on import costs, which account for roughly 10 percent of the wholesale price index, is adding to price pressure caused by unusually tight labor supplies in construction and other basic industries.

On Friday, the central bank reported that wholesale prices in April rose 2.5 percent from the same month last year. Most economists had anticipated a slightly higher increase, reflecting a new consumption tax introduced April 1 and expectations of gradual price acceleration.

Steady wholesale prices during the month, the economists said, were chiefly the result of lower export prices and did not indicate reduced inflationary pressure in the domestic economy. Import prices jumped 6.8 percent from the previous year and 2.8 percent from March.

> 'At this point, Japan probably needs a percentage-point rise to provide real support for the yen.'
>
> **David Pike, chief economist, UBS Phillips & Drew International Ltd.**

At a meeting with government officials, Mr. Sumita termed current trends in the foreign-exchange markets "irrational" and reiterated concern about their impact on domestic prices.

Although Japan's inflation rate is the lowest of any industrial nation, price stability is a matter of sensitivity in a country that faced runaway inflation after the oil-price shocks of the 1970s. One year ago, central bank officials point out, inflation was running at less than 1 percent.

One factor determining the timing of a rate increase will be how quickly the Bank of Japan gains the Finance Ministry's support. The ministry has long opposed a rate rise, partly because of Japan's international commitment to maintain economic growth and partly because of concern about the coupon rate on government bonds.

Although the ministry has recently displayed more sympathy toward the Bank of Japan, Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama reiterated Friday that he saw no need for a change in currency policy.

But Mr. Sumita is also known to be hesitant because of the experience of the West German central bank, which has failed to halt the dollar's rise in spite of several half-point increases in the official discount rate in recent months.

"If a rate rise doesn't work, the Bank of Japan will be in the same position as the Bundesbank," Mr. Auerback said. "It will have to raise rates yet again, and it'll have no credibility in the market."

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies. May 19

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	40.90	42.80
ACF Holding	53.50	54
Aegon	97.80	99.60
Ahold	113.80	110.70
Akzo	146.90	145.70
AMEV	49.60	48.50
A'Dam Rubber	8.50	8.10
Amro Bank	75.30	75.30
Bols	139.70	139.50
Buhrmann Tett	65.70	66.20
BVG	12.70	12.70
Center Parcs	74.90	74.60
CSM	65.60	64.70
Elsevier	66.50	66.70
Fokker	41.30	41.30
Gist-Brocades	34.30	34.50
Heineken	112.50	113
Hoogovens	99.50	98.70
Hunter Douglas	105	105
IHC Caland	35.50	36
Int Mueller	92	92.50
KLM	46.50	46.20
KNP	56.90	56.40
Nat Neder	58.90	58.30
Nedlloyd	406	405
NMB Bank	220	221
Oce Grinten	300	301
Pakhoed	129.90	129.50
Philips	34.50	36.40
Robeco	106.20	105.60
Rodamco	165.50	166.10
Rolinco	105.70	104.90
Rorento	61.70	61.60
Royal Dutch	137.80	137.80
Unilever	137.80	137.10
Van Ommeren	48.40	48.80
VMF Stork	34.90	34.50
VNU	101.50	101.50
Wessanen	80.80	80
Wolters/Kluwer	179.50	179.0

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index : 176.90
Previous : 176.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	5630	5640
Bekaert	14900	14975
Cockerill	340	343
Cobepa	5920	5930
Delhaize	5640	5640
EBES	4990	4975
GB-Inno-BM	1300	1314
GBL	4440	4385
Gevaert	8490	8520
Hoboken	18025	18000
Intercom	3655	3640
Kredietbank	4720	4780
Petrofina	13775	13725
Royale Belge	5390	5370
Soc Gen Banque	12850	12900
Sofina	14600	14650
Solvay	9430	9400
Tractebel	10725	10775
UCB	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unerg	2960	2900

Current Stock Index : 6079.02
Previous : 6068.09

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	212.50	211
Allianz Hldg	1695	1695
Altana	390	392
Asko Dt. Kfhs	824	820
BASF	301.30	301.50
Bayer	295.20	295
Bay. Hypo bank	369	373
Bay Vereinsbank	368.50	372
BBC	429	427
BHF-Bank	439	444
BMW	504	498
Commerzbank	242.50	241.50
Continental	257.50	255
Daimler-Benz	652	648
Degussa	451.20	450
Dt. Babcock	166	163
Deutsche Bank	519.50	517.30
Dresdner Bank	315	313.80
Feldmuehle	349.80	361.50
Harpener	454	454
Henkel	494	488.20
Hochtief	779	781.50
Hoechst	302	300.70
Hoesch	245	243.20
Holzmann	850	840
Horten	259.20	255
Hussel	572	572
IWKA	284	283
Kali + Salz	204.50	207
Karstadt	528	516
Kaufhof	479.50	462.10
KHD	170	168
Kloeckner Werke	163	165
Krupp Stahl	223	216
Linde	759	755
Lufthansa	170	167.50
MAN	280	277.50
Mannesmann	236	230.80
Metallgesell	406.20	403
Muench Rueck	2030	2030
Nixdorf	335.50	330
PKI	347	350
Porsche	726	706
Preussag	263.50	260
PWA	292	291.50
RWE	283.50	278.80
Rheinmetall	423	415
Schering	641	638
SEL	313.70	313.50
Siemens	519	518.90
Thyssen	247	245.50
Varta	375	375
Veba	281.70	287
VEW	169.30	169.40
Viag	302.30	298.70
Volkswagen	349.50	344.20
Wella	600	605

Commerzbank Index : 1687.00
Previous : 1682.20
FAZ Index : 568.12
Previous : 566.96

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Finnish Sugar	98	96
K.O.P.	65	62.50
Kymmene	120	121
Nokia	135	135
Pohjola	300	N.Q.
Stockmann	245	245
Uta Paper	132	135
Wartsila	N.Q.	—

Unitas index : 583.80
Previous : 599.70

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.50	18.20
Cathay Pacific	9.80	10.10
Cavendish Int'l	3.725	3.90
Cheung Kong	10.70	11.30
China Light Pwr	14.30	14.90
Dairy Farm Int'l	7.35	7.40
Hang Lung Dev	6.25	6.50
Hang Seng Bank	25.60	26.40
Henderson Land	6.40	6.70
HK Air Eng.	23.10	23.90
HK China Gas	20.40	20.80
HK Electric Hdgs	7.85	8.10
HK Land	10.30	10.50
HK Realty Trust	5.90	6.20
HK Shang Bank	6.30	6.55
HK Shai Htls	5.95	6.15
HK Telecomm	5.30	5.55
HK-TVB	1.24	1.30
HK Ferry	6.55	6.80
Hutch Whampoa	11.60	12.30
Hysan Dev	1.62	1.68
Jardine Math.	23.50	24.50
Jardin Strat Hdg	13.80	14.40
Kowloon Motor	8.90	9.15
Mandarin Orient	5.45	5.80
Miramar Hotel	8.75	9.15
New World Dev	13.70	14.40
SHK Props	14.60	15.20
Stelux	3.025	3.15
Swire Pac A	22.10	23
Tai Cheung Pros	5.35	5.65
Wharf Hold.	11.40	12.20
Wing On Co	8.25	8.95
Winsor Ind.	9.85	10.60
World Int'l Hdgs	5.05	5.35

Hang Seng Index : 3145.63
Previous : 3277.64

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1600	1725
Altech	8400	8400
Anglo American	7600	7900
Barlows	3550	3725
Blyvoor	925	1075
Buffels	4500	4900
GFSA	6975	7300
Harmony	2050	2100
Hiveld Steel	1750	1800
Kloof	3125	3225
Nedbank	800	820
Rusplat	5650	5950
SA Brews	1975	2100
St Helena	2875	3000
Sasol	1100	1185
Welkom	1750	1800
Western Deep	11525	11700

Composite Stock Index : 2354
Previous : 2418

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp $	18¾	18⅝
Allied Lyons	464	457
Anglo Am Gd $	63¼	64⅛
Ass Brit Foods	354	357
Asda-MFI Gp	173	172
BAA	359	348
Barclays	484	478
Bass	984	967
B.A.T.	565	562
Beecham	647	627½
Blue Circle	604	582
Boc Group	511	504
Boots	307	301
Bowater Ind.	506	505
British Aero.	671	647
Brit Airways	209	208
British Gas	183	182½
BP	287½	287½
British Telec.	276	278
BTR	401	397
Burmah	616	612
Cable Wireless	579	585
Cadbury Schw	375½	363½
Charter Cons.	529	524
Commercial U	385	384½
Cons Gold Fd	12 17/32	12 21/64
Cookson Gp	345	334
Courtaulds	343½	336
Dalgety	383	384
De Beers	14⅛	14⅛
Dixons	139	135½
Driefontein $	9¼	9¼
Fisons	307	308
Freegold $	6⅝	6⅝
Gateway	193½	193
Gen Accident	981	969
GEC	248	249½
GKN	409	401
Glaxo	14⅝	14 1/64
Grand Met	556	555
GRE	215	217
Guinness	489	487
Gus	16⅛	16⅛
Hanson	200½	200
Hawker	750	734
ICI	12⅝	12⅝
Jaguar	319	313
Kingfisher	326	323
Lands Sec	593	589
Legal and Gen	326	324
Lloyds Bank	354	352
Lonrho	285	282
Lucas	648	644
Marks & Sp	196	192
Maxwell Com	210	208
Metal Box	270	272
Midland Bank	354	352
Nat West Bk	326	322
Pearson	718	719
P and O	708	695
Pilkington	238	243
Plessey	187	185

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	1020	1020
Bco. Central	980	980
Bco. Santander	835	842
Banesto	990	985
CEPSA	510	505
Dragados	619.25	614
Expl. Rio Tinto	321	323
Hidroelec. Esp.	97.75	97
Iberduero	123.50	120.50
Telefonica	192.50	188.50

General Index : 306.24
Previous : 305.44

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4054	4055
Bastogi	402.75	403
Ciga hotels	4525	4500
CIR	5440	5480
Cred Ital	2010	1990
Eridania	6150	6200
Ferruzzi Fin.	2690	2653
Ferruzzi Agr.	2060	2083
Fiat	9080	9180
Generali	40720	40820
IFI	17720	17740
Italcem	111190	111160
Italgas	2170	2178
Italmobiliare	155900	156900
Mediobanca	20450	20490
Montedison	2125	2149
NBA	1780	1820
Olivetti	9010	9020
Pirelli	3135	3185
RAS	28600	29000
Rinascente	4799	4820
Saipem	3299	3300
SIP	2870	2878
SME	3765	3791
Snia	2540	2611
Standa	27500	27300
Stet	3600	3580
Toro	20050	20000

a: x100.
MIB Index : 1014
Previous : 1018

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	638	632
Air Liquide	593	589
Alsthom Atl.	547	565
Av Dassault	825	617
Bancaire	479.10	478
BIC	740	736
Bongrain	3050	3040
Bouygues	630	610
BSN-GD	675	675
Carrefour	2890	2843
Cerus	422.70	425.60
C.G.E.	417	413
Chargeurs	1315	1309
Club Med	623	613
Dumez	935	935
Elf-Aquitaine	498.50	492
Europe 1	700	686
Gen. Eaux	1780	1720
Hachette	335.90	333
Havas	890	875
Imetal	368	353.90
Lafarge Coppee	1475	1474
Legrand	3655	3655
Oreal (L')	4131	4095
L.V.M.H.	4013	3975
Matra	315.80	308
Merlin Gerin	4344	4300
Michelin	200.50	200.50
Moulinex	128.50	127.50
Occidentale	855	849
Paribas	485.50	479.10
Pernod-Ricard	1259	1243
Perrier	1772	1702
Peugeot	1635	1622
Printemps (Au)	634	635
Radiotechnique	685	672
Raff. St. Louis	1315	1305
Redoute (La)	3430	3360
Roussel Uclaf	1773	1700
Saint Gobain	583	582
Sanofi	834	817
Skis Rossignol	1339	1307
Societ. Generale	474	470
Suez	313	308.50
Telemecanique	3800	3700
Thomson-CSF	220.90	219.50
Total	476	464.60
Valeo	733	732

Bourse trend index : + 0.93%
Previous : — 0.86

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	254	252
Alfa Laval	600	605
Asea	525	522
Astra	270	278
Atlas Copco	344	350
Electrolux	340	340
Ericsson	497	488
Esselte	212	N.Q.
Handelsbanken	160	159
Pharmacia	201	200
Norsk Hydro	172	170.50
Saab-Scania	251	246
Sandvik	350	345
SCA	397	393
S-E. Banken	94.94	94.50
Skandia Int	255	258
Skanska	510	507
SKF	565	565
Stora	403	410
SwedishMatch	145	145
Volvo	468	473

Affaersvaerlden : 1164.70
Previous : 1158.40

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.28	5.36
BHP	8.40	8.32
Boral	3.54	3.55
Bougainville	2.45	2.40
Coles Myer	8.94	8.94
Comalco	3.94	3.93
CRA	9.24	9.20
CSR	4.56	4.63
Dunlop	4.36	4.34
Elders IXL	2.74	2.73
ICI Australia	6.60	6.40
Magellan	2.10	2.10
MIM	1.94	1.92
Nat Aust Bank	6.72	6.68
News Corp	13.60	13.40
N Broken Hill	2.30	2.32
Poseidon	2.22	2.22
QCT Resources	1.35	1.35
Santos	3.48	3.48
Thomas Nation	3.60	3.62
Western Mining	4.96	4.92
Westpac Banking	5.54	5.60
Woodside	2.25	2.24

All Ordinaries Index : 1542.40
Previous : 1560.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	839	830
Asahi Chemical	1240	1250
Asahi Glass	2300	2240
Bank of Tokyo	1660	1640
Bridgestone	1500	1510
Canon	1750	1700
Casio	1430	1410
C.Itoh	1060	1070
Dai Nippon Print	2380	2370
Daiwa House	2160	2130
Daiwa Securities	2250	2250
Fanuc	6330	6190
Fuji Bank	3400	3410
Fuji Photo	3730	3620
Fujitsu	1510	1510
Hitachi	1680	1650
Hitachi Cable	1270	1270
Honda	1970	1930
Ito Yokado	3620	3650
Japan Air Lines	16200	16100
Kajima	2150	2180
Kansai Power	4850	4830
Kawasaki Steel	1070	1040
Kirin Brewery	1980	1980
Komatsu	1320	1240
Kubota	1260	1270
Kyocera	5050	4900
Matsu Elec Inds	2480	2450
Matsu Elec Wks	2050	2020
Mitsubishi Bank	3140	3160
Mitsubishi Kasei	1210	1200
Mitsubishi Elec	1180	1160
Mitsubishi Hvy	1120	1130
Mitsubishi Corp	1600	1600
Mitsui and Co	1120	1140
Mitsukoshi	2470	2450
Mitsumi	1040	1030
NEC	1870	1850
NGK Insulators	1650	1740
Nikko Securities	1810	1850
Nippon Kogaku	1540	1520
Nippon Oil	1600	1640
Nippon Steel	912	907
Nippon Yusen	1060	1080
Nissan	1540	1540
Nomura Sec	3400	3340
NTT	1460a	1470a
Olympus Optical	1320	1320
Pioneer	3470	3560
Ricoh	1380	1320
Sanyo Elec	957	964
Sharp	1390	1340
Shimazu	1490	1520
Shinetsu Chem	1940	1910
Sony	7370	7260
Sumitomo Bank	3540	3530
Sumitomo Chem	980	984
Sumi Marine	1320	1310
Sumitomo Metal	907	910
Taisei Corp	1730	1720
Taisho Marine	1350	1370
Takeda Chem	2510	2400
TDK	4880	4820
Teijin	918	915
Tokyo Marine	2060	2050
Tokyo Elec Pwr	6070	5990
Toppan Printing	1990	1970
Toray Ind.	1050	1030
Toshiba	1310	1170
Toyota	2670	2640
Yamaichi Sec	1840	1800

a: x1000.
Nikkei 225 : 34001.96
Previous : 33954.33
New Index : 2515.15
Previous : 2509.72

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	8080	8000
Alusuisse	1050	1035
Bank Leu	2750	2700
Brown Boveri	3450	3390
Ciba Geigy	3630	3580
Credit Suisse	2490	2470
Electrowatt	2805	2800
Georg Fischer	1480	1475
Hoffman R. Baby	16000	15980
Interdiscount	3275	3270
Jacob Suchard	6895	6875
Jelmoli	2375	2410
Landis Gyr	1250	1225
Moevenpick	5050	5130
Nestle	6510	7330
Oerlikon-B	1120	1120
Pargesa Holding	1755	1745
Sandoz	2010	2800
Schindler	5150	5150
Sulzer	411	415
Surveillance	5425	5250
Swissair	965	970
SBC	278	271
Swiss Reinsur	1615	1615
Swiss Volksbank	1690	1700
Union Bank	3090	3050
Winterthur	4450	4420
Zurich Ins	1910	1910

S.B.C. Index : 590.80
Previous : 589.30

Toronto — May 19

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5818	Abti Prce	$20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
19900	Agnico E	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
709775	Air Canada	$12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
2580	Alt Energy	$16½	16¼	16⅜	
4775	Alta Nat	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
40515	A Barick	$24½	24	24⅛	
1280	Atco I f	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
381929	BCE Inc	$38¼	37¾	38⅛	+ ¼
259696	BCED	293	290	291	
19120	BP Canada	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
399332	Bank N S	$17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
2200	Baton	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
204122	BCE Mobl	$34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
2000	Bralorne	29	29	29	+ 1
1550	Bramalea	$29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
53453	BC Phone	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
2000	Brunswk	$10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
77763	CAE	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
700	CCL A	$10	10	10	
41555	CCL B f	$10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
2000	Cambior	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27700	Campeau	$17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
35367	C Nor West	$8¾	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14375	C Packrs	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
265535	CI Bk Com	$30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
2900	CP Forest	$43½	43¼	43¼	
708163	CP Ltd	$22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅝
268338	CTire A f	$22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ¼
336800	C Util B	$20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
9550	Cantor	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
7100	Cara	$17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
70105	Celanese	$31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
1450	Cntrl Cap	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
174200	Cineplex	$15⅝	14⅞	15	— ½
246858	Corona A f	$7¾	7½	7⅝	
925	Crownx	$12⅛	12	12	
3956	Denison A p	$5	490	5	+10
1283	Denison B f	480	480	480	
126900	Derlan	$14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ½
1728	Dicknsn A f	470	460	460	— 5
56447	Dofasco	$28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
4700	Donohue	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	
29050	Du Pont A	$24	23¾	24	+ ½
30800	Dylex A f	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
3205	Emco	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
43945	Equity Svr A	440	420	420	— 5
500	FCA Intl	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
7000	FPI Ltd	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
150210	Fcnbrdge	$32⅛	31⅜	31¾	— ⅜
51940	Fed Ind A	$15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
10200	Fed Pion	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
400	F City Fin	$26	26	26	+ ¼
615	Fiat CCan A	$17½	17½	17½	
24500	Fiat C Inv	$22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
17450	Gendis A	$21	20½	21	+ ½
100	GE Canada	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
12800	Gibraltar	$10	10	10	— ⅛
26800	Goldcorp f	400	385	400	
1500	Gt Pacific	$48	48	48	+ 1
600	Hayes D	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
149425	Hees Intl	$29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
43350	Hemlo Gld	$13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
4100	Hollngr I	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
14151	H Bay Co	$27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ¼
109246	Imasco L	$32¾	32⅛	32½	— ¼
52549	Inland Gas	$14½	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
386995	Intl Thom	$17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
7248	Interhome	$46⅛	45⅝	45⅞	+ ¼
2200	Ipsco	$18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
76600	Iveco A f	$11¼	11	11¼	
11412	Jannock	$19⅝	19⅝	19¾	
1045	Kerr Add	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
15396	Labatt	$23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
8640	Loblaw Co	$12⅛	12	12	
220	Lumonics	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
21630	Magna A f	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
410	MDS H A	$24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
61450	Mclan H X	$13¼	13	13	— ⅛
7078	Maritime I	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
400	Mark Res	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	
4220	Molson A f	$36⅝	36	36⅛	— ⅜
900	Molson B	$36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅜
10333	N-W Gr	$6½	6¼	6¼	
84075	Noranda F	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
241716	Noranda I	$23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
10894	Norcen	$24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
403400	Nova Cor f	$11¼	11	11	— ⅛
35000	Nowsco W	$14	13⅞	14	
26650	Onex C f	$14	14	14	
8980	Oshawa A f	$26⅛	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
74352	PWA Corp	$16	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
3830	PanCan P	$25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
367542	Placer Dm	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
24400	Poco Pete	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	
650	Que Sturg o	155	155	155	—10
700	Rayrock f	$7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
648	Redpath	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
27130	Renisanc	$16	15¾	16	+ ¼
2441	Rogers A	$130	128	128	
16744	Rogers B f	$110½	107½	108	—2½
110	Rothman	$60	60	60	+ 1
212484	Royal Bnk	$44⅛	43¾	44	
36926	Ry Trco	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20672	Sceptre R	445	440	440	— 5
16800	Scotts f	$17⅛	16⅞	17	
147558	Sears Can	$13⅛	12⅞	13	
4050	SHL Systm	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
57260	Shell Can	$44	43½	43¾	+ ¼
46800	Sherritt	$13	12¾	13	
49329	Southam	$34½	34	34	— ⅜
16556	Spar Aero f	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
108191	Stelco A	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
30120	TCC Bev	$9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7080	Teck Cor A	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
48142	Teck B f	$18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
32811	Thom N A	$29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅛
212257	Tor Dm Bk	$42⅝	42	42¼	— ¼
11190	Torstar B f	$32¾	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
300	Trns Mt	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
437371	TrnAlta U	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
261081	TrCan PL	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
10481	Trimac	420	410	420	+10
31650	Triton A	$21¼	21	21	
5800	Trizec A f	$34⅝	33¾	34	+ ⅛
86800	Turbo	70	69	69	— 1
4841	Unicorp A f	$7¾	7¼	7¼	
600	Un Carbid	$23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
3268	U Entprise	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1433	U Keno	350	350	350	
600	VGM Cap	405	405	405	
7150	Westmin	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
11830	Weston	$39	39	39	+ ½
11909	Woodwd A	$6⅛	6	6⅛	

Total sales 24,517,362 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,486.80	3,475.50

Montreal — May 19

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
219446	Bank Mont	$31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
5560	BombrdrA	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
29252	BombrdrB	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	
7700	CB Pak	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
35141	Cascades	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
34528	DomTxtA	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
5425	Memotec	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
88704	NatBk Cda	$14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
8832	Noverco	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
162898	Power Corp	$16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
18587	Provigo	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
3375	SteinbrgA	$38½	38½	38½	
25656	Videotron	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	

Total Sales 4,558,499 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,624.14	1,622.70

To Our Readers

Sao Paolo stock market prices were not available for this edition because of problems at the source.

Market Closed

The stock market in Singapore was closed Friday for a holiday.

BUCHWALD
IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.
INCOMPARABLE BARBS FROM AMERICA'S FOREMOST HUMORIST

ROGAINE: Upjohn Launches New Campa

(Continued from first Finance page)

sion ads and a special rebate program for Rogaine users.

"We're using unique methods because Rogaine is a unique product," said Keith S. Bargatze, director of Rogaine marketing. Question: "It's clearly a consumer-driven product, and it's causing us to explore some uncharted territory in the area of marketing a prescription drug."

U.S. sales of Rogaine, an ointment applied to the scalp to be between $80 million and $95 million in 1988, and to double or triple that level over the next three years. But some Wall Street estimates made last year put sales in the $500 million range this year.

Mr. Barton said the new campaign was not a reaction to disappointment with Rogaine sales, which he characterized as living up to Upjohn's expectations.

"We're still in the early stages of this product's life and we know that we haven't yet developed its full potential," he said. "We're learning a great deal about how to market the product within governmental guidelines, and our evolving marketing campaign reflects that."

Company officials and analysts say the problem facing Upjohn's prescription drug — educating doctors about the availability and effectiveness of the treatment — will not work with Rogaine.

Then there is the price of the product, about $60 for a one-month supply, and the necessary lifelong commitment to its use.

Once the use of Rogaine is stopped, any hair that may have grown back will fall out. If the drug has stopped hair loss, users will make up for lost time as soon as they quit.

Most baffling, however, is that companies featuring bogus baldness cures on late-night television continue to call Mike Mahoney, president of the American Hair Loss Council.

(AP, WP)

Researchers and hair-loss specialists say in and talk to his doctor about baldness."

sales.

Among them are Upjohn's 8-month-old, $30 million advertising campaign, featuring a man walking along a beach discussing his "secret" about losing his hair and incorporating the "see doctor" phrase, may have been too subtle, too hazy and vague. Upjohn's responses show a man with his old campaign with new ads taking the same looking into a mirror and expressing concern.

— ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

May 19, 1989

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

Friday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list comprises up to 1,000 of the most active NASDAQ issues as reported by The Associated Press.

Hong Kong Stocks Sink

China Protes

HONG KONG

Hong Kong stock

Friday took

fall since the

terest as investors

worse over pro

demonstration in Chi

The Hang Seng

dropped 115 p

3,140.83, becoming

barometer of

dence in the

vers to Chinese

1997.

"It was pure

our share," said Paul

broker. Selling

were called in to

bounce.

The Friday dro

steady fall

with the

index rose Thursday

lief that Chinese

rs were gaining

The Hong Kong

weakened sharply

nearly 100 points

against the

7.7790, UPI, AFP)

...d an Early Infla...

...ger runaway inflation as ...

...price shocks of the ...

...ago, central bank ...

...ring out, inflation was ...

...and ... than 1 percent.

... One factor determining ...

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...evi... ternational commission ...

... can economic growth ...

... because of concern about ...

... pact rate on government ...

Although the ... cently, displayed an ... toward the Bank of Japan ... Minister Taimo Murayama ... ated Friday that he saw ... a change in currency pol...

But Mr. Sumita also ... he hesitation because of the ... ence of the West Germa... mi... ment, which has failed to ... dollar's rise in spite of ... mi... point increases in the ... do... rate in recent mon...

"If a rate rise should be ... Bank of Japan will have ... position as the Bundesba... Auerbach said. The yield ... rates over again and it's ... credibility in the mark...

Chris Chelios: The Bad Guy Who's Good for Canadiens

By Robert Fachet
Washington Post Service

MONTREAL — When Chris Chelios was introduced to the Saddledome crowd in Calgary before the opening game of the Stanley Cup championship series, he was greeted with a crescendo of boos. After what Chelios did to the Flames Wednesday night, the fans in Calgary figure to dislike him even more.

Chelios produced the winning goal on a 45-foot blue darter and set up two other goals with clever passes as the Montreal Canadiens whipped the Flames, 4-2, and came home for Friday's third game all even in the best-of-seven series.

Although Chelios ranks among the best defensemen in the National Hockey League, he is widely disliked because of his chippy, often dirty style of play.

In the Prince of Wales Conference final, he raked Philadelphia's Brian Propp into the glass with an elbow and became public enemy No. 1, until the Flyers' goalie, Ron Hextall, moved into that spot with his assault on Chelios in the finale.

Terry O'Reilly, when coach of the Boston Bruins, refused to pick Chelios for the NHL All-Star Game. "I have no respect for him," O'Reilly said. "I wouldn't want him on my team."

However, O'Reilly is gone now, so the Flames' coach, Terry Crisp, no doubt was correct when he said, "I'd imagine there are 20 other clubs in the NHL besides Montreal who would love to have him in their lineup. He's been an irritant to a lot of clubs and he's one hell of a hockey player."

On Wednesday, Chelios made a superb pass to start the play that resulted in Bobby Smith's goal and a 2-0 lead. Then he made a skate save on Doug Gilmour's shot toward an empty net.

Despite that, the Flames pulled even at 2-2 and it was not a happy group of players who gathered in the Canadiens' dressing room at the intermission. But Chelios, a leader even though he wears no 'A' or 'C,' followed a brief talk by the coach, Pat Burns, with one of his own, then went out and practiced what he preached by scoring the game-winner and feeding Russ Courtnall for the clincher.

"I didn't want everybody to get frustrated," said Chelios, a 1984 U.S. Olympian from Chicago. "It was like a nothing-nothing game going into the third period and we needed some voices in here just to get our heads up.

"It was 2-2 heading home and they'd just outshot us, 16-4. We found out what we should have known, that if we take a period off against these guys, we'll wind up paying for it. But we were still in the game. We just had to come out and get the job done.

"We do it together and I said, 'When we win, we win together and when we lose, we lose together, but let's work.' We rely on each other, but with the amount of ice time I get, they depend on me and expect more from me."

Said winger Ryan Walter: "I wasn't surprised that Chris scored the winning goal. Chris lives for that challenge and we expected something big from him."

Said Craig Ludwig, Chelios' defensive partner: "He's what makes everything go for us. He's the key to our team and the success we've been having. He's certainly my meal ticket."

Sai Burns, the coach: "Cheily has proved all season long that when things were tough, he'd show up. Even when he's not at the top of his game, he's out there giving effort and providing leadership. In my eyes, he's one of the best hockey players I've ever coached.

"He took a lot of heat in Montreal for a lot of things, but he's proved beyond all doubt he's a professional, his heart's in Montreal and he wants to be a Montreal Canadien.

"He's matured and he's a definite asset to our team. He sometimes plays up to 40 minutes and he plays very well. If he doesn't win the Norris" Trophy for best defenseman, "something's wrong. Maybe he doesn't get the respect for the Norris because when you give him a shot, he gives one back."

Actually, Chelios often gives the first shot and he is not reluctant to ram into an opponent from the back, a questionable tactic that remains a legal check in the NHL. Along with highly publicized off-ice adventures, that leaves Chelios with a reputation some consider unsavory.

"I don't listen to what other teams say," he retorted. "I play the game. I do what I have to do. I don't know what's dirty. Everybody's dirty. I play physical when I have to. That's just the way the game is."

Mike Keiles-The Associated Press

The Chelios crunch, leveling Charlie Simmer of Boston: 'I do what I have to do.'

■ Hextall: No Apology to Chelios

Hextall, emerging from an NHL disciplinary hearing Thursday in Toronto, would not apologize for his attack on Chelios, The Associated Press reported.

"I wanted to fight him," said Hextall. "My intention was to go over to fight with Chris Chelios."

Hextall faces a probable suspension for the start of the 1989-90 season. Brian O'Neill, the NHL official who will make that decision, would not comment on the hearing and gave no indication of when he would make a ruling.

'I Was Told I Was Dumb'

By Tom Friend
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dexter Manley was asked to read Thursday in front of a packed Senate hearing room. He could not do so. Knowing that people were staring at him, the Washington Redskins' defensive end mispronounced words in his prepared statement, stopped in mid-paragraph and shook visibly.

"You're doing fine," said Senator Paul Simon, the Democrat of Illinois who is sponsoring legislation to wipe out illiteracy in the United States by the year 2000.

Although judged to have a second-grade reading level when he enrolled in night classes at the Lab School of Washington three years ago, Manley graduated from Houston city schools, then attended Oklahoma State University despite a severe learning disability that effectively rendered him illiterate. He left Oklahoma State 45 hours short of his degree.

Now, at the hearing, the sweat was rolling down his cheeks. Tears of frustration had filled his eyes by the time he had reached the second paragraph.

"Just tell your story, how it came about," Simon said. "Don't worry about that prepared statement. This takes more courage than anything you've done on the football field."

Then, ad-libbing, Manley told of receiving 19 grades of "F" in second grade and of being put in a special education class for four years because school officials could not diagnose his learning disability.

"It was very difficult because I felt I was normal, but I was told I was dumb and stupid," he said. Sports was the only thing "that built some self-esteem, some self-worth in Dexter Manley. Other than that, I had no identity."

He said the special education consisted of "more or less playing with blocks" with no instruction in phonics or other skills needed to read.

"I was passed, of course, and that repeated itself all along," he said. He attributed his progress through the education system to his willingness to show up for class, but added: "It's amazing that I've come this far. I've had a lot of tutoring, but I would suspect that I was just passed through."

Manley has a poor auditory memory, which means he cannot remember letters or put them together. To read a word such as "conservation," he assembles syllables, like a puzzle. When he sees "con," he might think of contract. When he sees "ser," he might think of servant.

Referring to when the Redskins' quarterback, Joe Theismann, had his career ended by a broken leg, Manley said, "I can recall that vividly. I had so much fear and insecurity. I was saying, 'I hope to God this never happens to me because what would I do.' "

Jennifer Law-Reuters-UPI

Dexter Manley at the Senate hearing.

To expose the learning disability problem, he said that for every quarterback sack next season he will donate $250 to a Washington area reading fundamentals program, and that he will create a "Dexter's Corner" at RFK Stadium, where learning disabled children from public schools will be given free tickets to Redskins games.

"So they will feel self-esteem and pride at an earlier age than I did," Manley said.

He still worries what people think of him. "I messed up, didn't I?" he said, leaving the Senate building.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

After an Octopus Evening, Has Gotham a Tomorrow?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "All anyone in New York is talking about," someone said, regarding the sports world, "are two things: the Knicks against the Bulls, and Montreal against Calgary in the Stanley Cup finals."

There was a pregnant pause, then a little laugh on the part of the speaker.

Fact is, you can go for whole boroughs these days and not hear anyone even mention a hockey stick. It's basketball, basketball, basketball, with, on occasion, an aside about Gregg Jefferies's hitting slump for the Mets, which has put him under .200 and into a pout, or the Yankees' slump, which has put them at .462 and, in their mighty division, only a half-game out of first place.

There will be plenty of time for baseball, for much of June and July and August and September and October. And perhaps, for New York sports fans, the last week of May, too.

But Friday night could be the conclusion of their basketball season. The dream of a championship for the Knicks, or a step toward that goal, a playoff triumph over the Bulls, could be ended in Chicago, in that old stadium once known as Octopus Palace.

Chicago's old stadium even has water fountains now. But something else has changed, too: the building's tenant, the Bulls.

It was called Octopus Palace because the owners had so many of their tentacles in the customers' pockets. For years, for example, the building didn't have a single water fountain. If you got thirsty, management believed, you could drink beer or soda, or eat a hot dog. Water you want? Go home.

That has changed. Water fountains have materialized there, and it is not a mirage. Something else has changed there, too. Instead of mediocre teams, as has generally been the case, there is currently a tenant in the building that plays a very good game of basketball.

It may not be a game that Dr. Naismith would recognize as the wintertime recreational activity he invented in 1891, since much of it is now played above the peach basket; nor might it be the game that Justice White would recognize as the one he played when, in 1938, he and his University of Colorado team showed up at Madison Square Garden to play St. John's, a Colorado squad hyped as "Whizzer White's Pinwheel Attack."

The future jurist stood in the pivot and dazzled crowd and opponents by whipping the ball around to cutting teammates. He may have been the closest thing to the Michael Jordan of his day, as earthbound as he was.

Ah, Michael Jordan, Michael Jordan.

Some people have said that, man for man, the Knicks are a better team than the Bulls. This is a curious statement, because you cannot compare them man to man. You must compare them man to Jordan. There are not enough hands and arms to stop Michael Jordan's shots. If he drives and you put up, say, 8 or 10 hands and arms, he finds a way to get the shot off anyway.

A man who watches a lot of basketball games said Jordan was like a good bad-ball hitter in baseball. Some say he's not perfect. This is true. Even though he oozes like syrup between the prongs of a fork, he did miss a layup near game's end Tuesday. Some say he might tire near the end of a game, as he might have done Tuesday, when he had two shots blocked. But he also scored 18 and 17 points in the final quarters of the last two games.

Meanwhile, the Knicks must somehow try to keep the ball out of his hands.

"Deny, deny," cries the Knicks' coach, Rick Pitino, imploring any or all of his operatives to strait-jacket Jordan to keep him from getting his hands on the ball.

When there is a time out, Pitino hurries and gets out his little metal basketball court and explains to the encircled team what to do. He speaks quickly and passionately.

On occasion, he'll look up, and, as he did the other night, give a player — this time it was Johnny Newman — a little knock on the arm. "Pay attention!" he said.

Stories are now circulating that he is considering leaving the Knicks to coach the University of Kentucky team. Is this distracting to the team? Not at all, it says here.

Is this distracting to the coach? Was he so distracted recently that he hasn't played Vandeweghe more, or Strickland? Or been stronger about getting the ball to Ewing more and better? Not at all, it says here.

What about that business about not preparing the team for a better half-court offense? Maybe, but John Wooden said that basketball is really a simple game and the problem with most coaches is that they try to make it complicated.

The simple thing, as Pitino understands, is for the Knicks to score more baskets than Michael Jordan scores and than Michael Jordan creates by his passing.

Otherwise, the baseball season in Gotham will begin Saturday, in earnest.

BOOKS

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN THE WORLD

By Witold Rybczynski. 211 pages. $18.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

SEVERAL years ago Witold Rybczynski, an architect and writer who lives in Montreal, got the idea of building a boat and, before starting on that, a shed in which to construct it. The boat never got built — "My dream of constructing a boat had not hardened into an obsession, and I was in no rush to start what promised to be an arduous task" — but the shed did, in the process being transformed from a place in which to build a boat into one in which to live, and confirming its maker in the belief that "the most beautiful house in the world is the one that you build for yourself."

How this came to pass, a story "full of accidents," is told by Rybczynski in this book; his previous was "Home: The Short History of an Idea," published in 1986. Like that earlier volume, "The Most Beautiful House in the World" is a consideration of the ways in which an inanimate dwelling takes on life and meaning when humans inhabit it; also like its predecessor, Rybczynski's new book is deceptive in its brevity, for it is densely packed with information and analysis and requires the reader's most attentive consideration.

Rybczynski is something of a rarity, an architect who is also a humanist. Unlike so many contemporary practitioners of his craft, who have been trained in the "peculiarly modern" belief that "the goal of the architect was to produce buildings that were innovative and different," he casts his lot with the "classically trained" architect who considers his obligation to be "pleasing the client or, in a broader sense, the user of the building (not always the same person)." He writes about the multiple meanings of the verb "to habit" and quotes, with sympathy and approval, Samuel Clemens on the subject of his beloved house in Hartford:

"Our house was not unsentient matter — it had a heart and a soul, and eyes to see with; and approvals and solicitudes and deep sympathies; it was of us, and we were in its confidence and lived in its grace and in the peace of its benedictions. We never came home from an absence that its face did not light up and speak out in eloquent welcome — and we could not enter it unmoved."

The art of building, Rybczynski writes, is "an art of compromise which unites the beautiful with the practical, the ideal with the possible, the ephemeral with the concrete." If Samuel Clemens' house seemed to him a peaceful and welcoming place, that is because it had been built not merely to please its designer but to make its owner happy.

Rybczynski understands both that people are more important than buildings and that an edifice, whether a shed or a skyscraper, must be designed to fit its site and its surroundings:

"The question of context is one of the most frequently overlooked considerations in building a house. People see something they like — in a photograph, on a trip, in the movies — and they say yes, that is what I want, that is how my house should be. Then they are disappointed when the result doesn't live up to their expectations — and it looked so good in Architectural Digest! It is thanks to magazine illustrations that we have come to perceive buildings as isolated, self-contained objects, as if they were sculptures or automobiles. It is true that a Porsche, which is both, does retain its Porscheness whether it is on a city street or in the Rocky Mountains. But buildings are always part of a context. . . . Situate a house in different surroundings and its character changes."

But many readers may also feel, as I do, that the most beautiful house in the world is not the one you have built yourself — this being, after all, a privilege available to relatively few — but the one you have, by habitation, managed to transform from house into home. Rybczynski uses the two words interchangeably, but take it from Polly Adler: A house is not a home. Not, that is, until the people who inhabit it make it one; at which point it becomes, for them, the most beautiful house in the world.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT the Cavendish Club's Invitational Charity Pairs in Manhattan, Ain Ostavel and Hillar Sula of Estonia, who are the first players from the Soviet Union to compete outside Europe, led their nearest rivals by a considerable margin of 267 imps after 116 deals. But on the 117th deal, shown in the diagram, Marty Bergen and Larry Cohen defended a grand slam in which they had the good fortune to hold the trump ace. This wiped out the Estonian lead and gave the victory to Bergen and Cohen. The obvious contract was six spades, and that was bid and made by many pairs for a gain of 75. Ostavel-Sula lost that number when the slam was bid against them. The drama developed as shown when Bergen, as West against Neil Chambers-John Schermer, boldly contributed a weak jump overcall of three diamonds. Many experts would frown on such an action with a suit of such abysmal weakness, but Bergen believes in active bidding and his philosophy paid off. His partner was able to bid five diamonds barring the Blackwood inquiry that was used effectively at most other tables. Six diamonds suggested seven spades and North should perhaps have signed off in six spades in view of the duplication of diamond control. His six-heart cue-bid induced his partner to bid the hopeless grand slam, losing 212 on the basis of comparisons with 19 other tables instead of gaining 75. If North-South had managed to put on the brakes in six spades, they would have finished fourth in the event, and Bergen and Cohen would have been second.

NORTH
♠ Q J 2
♡ A Q J 9 7 5
◇ —
♣ Q 10 8 6

WEST
♠ —
♡ K R 6 4
◇ 10 9 8 5 4 3
♣ J 4 2

EAST
♠ A 10 3
♡ 10 3
◇ Q J 7 6 2
♣ 9 7 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ K 9 8 7 6 5 4
♡ 2
◇ A K
♣ A K 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

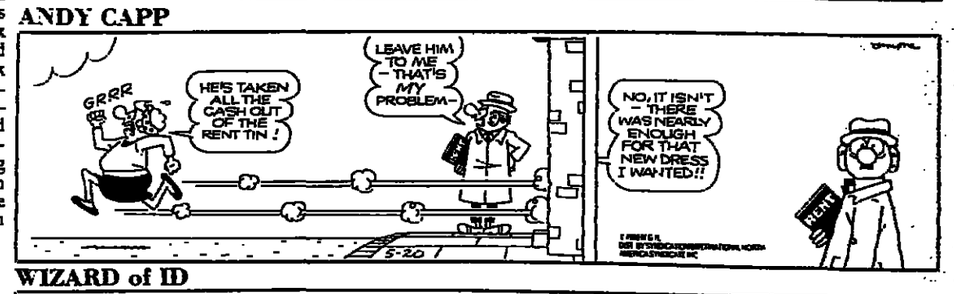
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	3 ◇	3 ♡	5 ◇
Dbl.	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♡	Pass	6 ♡	Pass
7 ♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club two.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

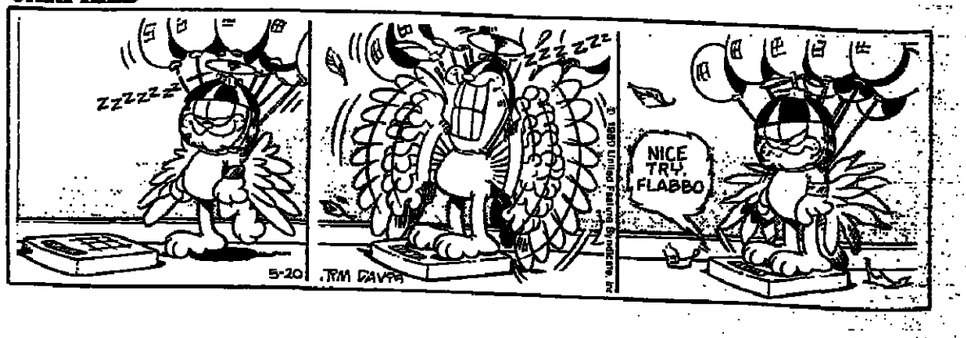
ANDY CAPP



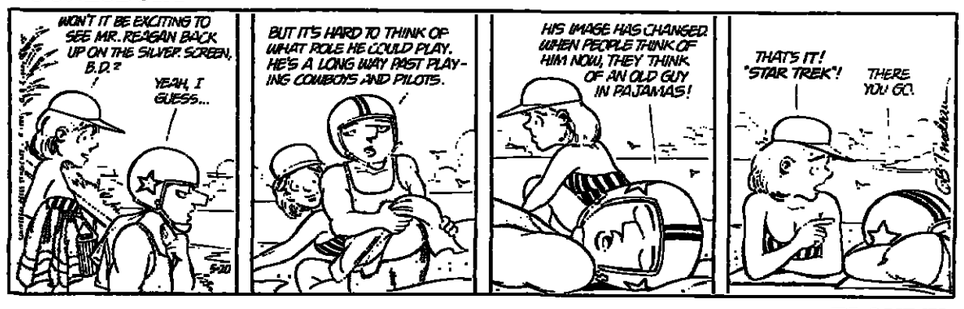
WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

"I'M SORRY, BUT I'VE GOT A *WHOLE BUNCH* OF I'M SORRY'S FOR YOU TONIGHT."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YEJON
MIRPE
CLIPSE
ARXOTH

IS THIS THE BEST LUBRICANT FOR FURNITURE WHEELS?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: " " (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUSE TASTY LEDGER PRIMER
Answer: What they were awarded at the graduation ceremonies at diving school— "DEEP-LOMAS"

BLONDIE

SPORTS

From the Ashes, the Angels' Pitching Staff Is Rising Again

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — In their archives, the California Angels can recall bits of pitching glory: Nolan Ryan threw four of his no-hitters for them; Frank Tanana, in his dazzling youth, won 102 games in an eight-year period, and Andy Messersmith once produced a 20-victory season.

But they are gone. And despite those moments, the Angels have never really been regarded as a franchise steeped in pitching history. They have not had a 20-game winner in 15 years. They have never won a league earned run average title.

That could change this season. The Angels have seemingly risen from their own ashes, getting performances from pitchers who last season appeared ready for overhauls.

The team's earned-run average of 2.54 is the best in the major leagues. There have been nine shutouts pitched — equaling the total for all last season — and in 38 games the starters have pitched into the seventh inning or beyond 29 times.

"It's a hard thing to describe," said pitcher Chuck Finley. "The defense has been so good, the hitting's been timely, the pitching staff's come together. All I know is, the guys are having a lot of fun."

The success of the pitching has spread generously over the rest of the club. A record of 26-14 has the Angels a half-game behind the first-place Oakland Athletics, who are generally thought to have the best pitching in baseball, in the American League West. The A's have a team ERA of 2.96.

The surge by the Angels did not come gradually. It was sudden and unexpected. Even this spring there was no indication they would be so good.

"I went into the season with no preconceived notions," said Doug Rader, who last November succeeded Cookie Rojas as manager.

"I put no limitations on them from a negative standpoint and I had no pie-in-the-sky thoughts from a positive standpoint. But it's great to see how it's all worked out."

It has worked out wonderfully for a team that had team ERA totals of 4.32 and 4.38 in the last two seasons. The starters, in particular, began the season with something important to prove.

Kirk McCaskill, for example, was coming off two injury-plagued seasons after winning 17 games in 1986. He ended the last two seasons on the disabled list and endured a dreadful spring, including a miserable exhibition outing against the Class AAA Edmonton Trappers: nine runs in 3⅓ innings.

McCaskill went to the videotape the next day and watched himself from 1986. He made a few adjustments, and the quick fix has produced phenomenal numbers: a 5-1 record, a 1.06 ERA and a near no-hitter against Toronto on April 28.

Finley's first year as a starter was a 9-15 bust, but he is now 5-2 with two complete games and a 2.29 ERA.

Mike Witt, in the last year of a two-year $2.8 million contract, won 18 in 1986 but was 29-30 the next two years. His ERA has gone up, to above 4.00, and his strikeouts down, to 29. But he is 3-4 and ranks among the American League leaders in innings pitched, with 75.

Rookie Jim Abbott, simply trying to show that a one-handed pitcher can win, has a 3-3 mark after throwing a four-hit shutout at the Boston Red Sox on Wednesday night.

The team's earned-run average of 2.54 is the best in the major leagues. There have been nine shutouts pitched — equaling the total for all last season — and in 38 games the starters have pitched into the seventh inning or beyond 29 times.

"He has a major league arm," said catcher Lance Parrish. "I only hope it doesn't get to a point where he feels the pressure to put up the kind of numbers as the rest of the guys."

The bullpen also has played a key role. Greg Minton, booed by the fans and eventually released by San Francisco in 1987, has found new life with the Angels. He picked up his fourth save Sunday, when he lowered his ERA to 1.48, and has now appeared in 17 games.

"He's a major factor in what we've done here," Rader said. "San Francisco is a long way away. It's a distant memory for him."

Bryan Harvey had 17 saves last season as a rookie and has five already this season. Opponents are batting .184 against him.

The Angels' offense has not been spectacular, but it has not needed to be. The pitching staff has held opponents to two runs or less 21 times.

Defense is one reason. The Angels lead the league in double plays with 61, and have only 25 errors.

The arrival of Parrish in a trade with Philadelphia is another.

Some say Parrish has persuaded the Angels' pitchers to work inside more, something they shied away from in the years when Bob Boone worked behind the plate. Boone has rejected that idea, but they are pitching inside and finding success.

Asked if they did it without protest, Parrish said: "No, but I just kept calling for it. It came down to some serious arguments, but Doug and Marcel Lachemann, the pitching coach, supported that philosophy.

"A lot of guys feel that hitters can get around on the ball better and hit it out," he added. "But the bottom line is that you have to be able to take chances to be successful."

So far, it is working. The Angels are not likely to have another Ryan appear soon, but a return to their 1986 success — when Witt and McCaskill won big, and Don Sutton added 15 victories — would surely help bring the team its first division title since then.

Kirk McCaskill: 5-1.

Chuck Finley: 5-2.

Gooden Softens the Dodgers As Mets Salvage Series, 5-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

When the stars are falling and the bats are failing and the Los Angeles Dodgers are in New York acting tough, there is always Dwight Gooden.

And he was there Thursday night in Shea Stadium, continuing his mastery over the Dodgers and pitching the New York Mets to a 5-3 victory to salvage the final game of their series.

The Mets gave one of their best power performances in an otherwise tame season. Darryl Strawberry put them in front with a home run in the fourth. And after Alejandro Pena took up the pitching in the eighth, Kevin McReynolds and Dave Magadan hit home runs on consecutive throws as the Mets staged a three-run rally.

This was perhaps the first of 60 games the Mets were facing without Keith Hernandez, their first baseman and co-captain. He fractured his right kneecap Wednesday night in a collision with Dave Anderson, the Dodgers' shortstop.

The Mets were also smarting because they seemed to have lost the knack of beating the Dodgers, a team they defeated 10 times in 11 games last season before things began to change in the playoff for the National League pennant. The Dodgers won four of seven games.

This week they continued to badger the Mets by winning the first two games.

But Gooden was another matter. He had won five of six decisions this season before the Dodgers arrived, and he also had a career record of 8 and 1 with an earned-run average of 1.22 against them. They have yet to survive an encounter with him in three years.

Dave Henderson's RBI single with one out in the fifth snapped a 2-2 tie, and John left after walking Mark McGwire.

Rangers 6, Twins 5: In Arlington, Texas, Pete Incaviglia singled home Julio Franco with two out in the 11th to beat Minnesota and Texas ended a four-game losing streak.

The Rangers took a 5-4 lead in the eighth when Rafael Palmeiro's two-out single scored pinch-runner Cecil Espy. But Gary Gaetti made it 5-5 in the ninth with a leadoff homer to left.

Orioles 3, Indians 2: Bob Melvin singled home Brady Anderson from third to beat Cleveland with one out in the 10th inning in Baltimore. Anderson got a leadoff walk off reliever Keith Atherton and stole second. Phil Bradley flied out and Anderson took third. After Cal Ripken and Randy Milligan were intentionally walked to load the bases, Melvin hit a single deep to left field, scoring Anderson.

Mariners 9, Brewers 5: Alvin Davis homered in Seattle for a 3-1 lead in the third, Milwaukee closed to 3-2 in the fourth, but the Mariners got four runs in the bottom of that inning, three scoring on two consecutive wild pitches by reliever Mark Knudson. *(NYT, AP, UPI)*

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Steinbrenner: 'Bunch of Little Babies'

New York Times Service

OAKLAND, California — In the hours before the Yankees played and lost again, Don Mattingly walked into the manager's dressing room, spoke for almost half an hour with Dallas Green, then returned to his locker and began to dress. The meeting, Mattingly said later, had been a chance to clear the air, to communicate.

The Yankees needed it. Players have grown increasingly dissatisfied with Green's public criticism of them. Mattingly, who was invited into the session by Green, presumably acted as a spokesman and conveyed his concern about it.

But they are not likely to find support from management. While the Yankees were losing Thursday to the Athletics, 6-2, their owner, George Steinbrenner, was standing behind Green.

"I'm totally supportive of Dallas Green," Steinbrenner said. "If anybody should be complaining, it isn't the players, it's me. I'm the one who's paying them all that money.

"I've kept my mouth shut all year, and I've watched them play with mediocrity. Dallas is right when he pats them on the back, and he's right to criticize them when they need it."

The Yankees have been on the verge of turmoil for several days, with Green's postgame tirades apparently perturbing some players.

Rickey Henderson said that a number of his teammates had objected to the criticism.

"Guys have talked about it on the plane," he said. "Some players are offended because they feel it hurts more than it helps. It works for some guys, but others just need a pat on the back."

Steinbrenner, however, said he had grown tired of hearing the complaints, especially in light of the team's slow start.

"These guys are a bunch of little babies," he said. "We've got guys earning $2 million a year, and they don't want criticism. Try telling that to the cab driver, policeman or fireman in New York, and see what he thinks.

"If they don't like it, it's too bad."

Of the meeting with Green, Mattingly said: "I tried to talk about things that were on my mind and, without speaking for anyone else, on the minds of some of the players.

"I voiced some opinions, but never in my wildest dreams would I attempt to tell Dallas Green how to do anything. That wouldn't be wise. Hopefully, it was a positive step in creating a winning ball club."

Green said: "He didn't come in here. I asked him in. We're all right. All we need is to get some base hits and score some runs, and we'll be fine."

With Jesse Barfield out with an injury, Mattingly played right field for the first time since July 31, 1984.

Barfield was hospitalized after suffering a slight concussion, bruised ribs and a bruised right knee in his collision with the outfield wall Wednesday night. A team spokesman said he would likely be out of the lineup for several days.

Craig Stephens/The Associated Press

Bill Stahoms/The Associated Press

Craig Stephens/The Associated Press

No Pain — But No Car

As Jim Crawford, who had qualified fourth for the Indianapolis 500 on May 28, headed into a turn at the speedway Thursday at 218 mph, the lower left suspension arm broke on his racer, the car hit the wall and began to disintegrate. Surprisingly, Crawford, a 41-year-old Scotsman, was not injured. But the car in which he crashed was the one in which he had qualified, and if it can not be repaired he will have to qualify again. And, Crawford still walks with a cane after breaking both feet and ankles when he crashed during a qualifying run in 1987.

Wilander Is Ousted Again, by American In Rome's 3d Round

The Associated Press

ROME — Unseeded Jay Berger upset No. 1 seed Mats Wilander, 6-3, 6-4, Friday in the third round match of the Italian Open men's tennis championships.

Berger's fellow American, Andre Agassi, the No. 2 seed, won two matches to reach the semifinals. He first beat Leonardo Lavalle of Mexico, *(see Scoreboard)*, completing a match that had been suspended by rain after one set the night before, and in a quarterfinal match that began three hours later, defeated No. 8 seed Guillermo Perez-Roldan of Argentina, 6-3, 6-1.

Later Friday, Berger tired and lost his quarterfinal match against Jordi Arrese of Spain, 6-1, 6-1.

Berger, 22, who is ranked 34th in the world, used a strong first serve and an aggressive baseline game to beat the sub-par Wilander.

After dominating the first set, Berger took a 5-1 lead in the second. Faced with elimination, Wilander abandoned the baseline and took to the offensive, managing to claw his way back into the match. But Berger got his first match point while serving at 5-4 and, after a short exchange, drove a hard cross-court forehand deep into the corner that Wilander batted back into the net.

"I was serving well today," Berger said. "I was going for it on the first serve because it's better to get a cheap point against Mats rather than try to grind it out against him."

Wilander, who has not won a tournament since September, meanwhile slipping from the No. 1 ranking to No. 3 in the world, said that "I wasn't really into the match at all."

He also said he was still adjusting to a new wide-body racket he began using only a week ago.

"I think there is a risk experimenting with a new racket so close to the French Open," he said.

He added: "I feel much better now than a few months ago. I'm obviously worried about not doing as well as I did last year in Paris. But I think I'm going to be determined."

"There are some matches you take home with you and some you leave behind," he said after leaving the court against Berger. "This is one I just want to forget."

■ Graf, Sabatini Win

Top-seeded Steffi Graf of West Germany and second-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina advanced Friday to the semifinals of the German Open women's tournament in Berlin, The Associated Press reported.

Graf, although bothered by a cold, beat seventh-seeded Sandra Cecchini of Italy and Sabatini trounced eight-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, both winning by the score of 6-2, 6-0.

Graf later withdrew from the doubles competition, where she and her partner, Sabatini, had reached the quarterfinals.

"It was very hot, I've lost a lot of fluids and I don't want to get any weaker," she said.

Kentucky Basketball On 3-Year Probation

The Associated Press

MISSION, Kansas — The NCAA Committee on Infractions has placed the Kentucky basketball program on a three-year probation for violating the association's rules, it was announced Friday.

But the committee said that because of significant actions taken by the school's president the sanctions were less severe than they could have been.

The team will be barred from postseason tournaments for the 1989-90 and 1990-91 seasons.

It also may not appear on any live television broadcast during the 1989-90 season.

Because an academically ineligible student-athlete represented Kentucky in the 1988 NCAA Division I men's basketball championship, the Committee on Infractions will recommend to the NCAA Executive Committee that it require Kentucky to return the university's full share of receipts from that championship.

The committee said several mitigating factors had led it to suspend other penalties it was considering. Among these were the school's extensive internal investigation of its own program and full cooperation with the NCAA investigation.

The committee, listing the violations, said that:

- A former assistant coach sent cash to the father of a prospective student-athlete.
- A player committed academic fraud by cheating on a college entrance examination, then competed in regular season and postseason games even though he and Kentucky should have known he was ineligible.
- A former assistant coach made a knowing and willful effort to violate NCAA regulations.

C.M. Newton, the Kentucky athletic director, also angered officials of the New York Knicks by his timing this week in announcing that he would approach Rick Pitino, coach of the National Basketball Association team, about becoming the Wildcats' coach.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	18	19	.486	—
Cleveland	18	20	.474	½
Baltimore	17	19	.472	½
New York	18	21	.462	1
Milwaukee	16	22	.421	2½
Toronto	14	25	.359	5
Detroit	13	24	.351	5
West Division				
Oakland	27	13	.675	—
California	26	14	.650	1
Kansas City	25	14	.641	1½
Texas	21	16	.568	4½
Seattle	22	19	.537	5½
Minnesota	17	21	.447	9
Chicago	17	22	.436	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	16	.568	—
Chicago	20	18	.526	1½
St. Louis	20	18	.526	1½
Montreal	20	20	.500	2½
Philadelphia	16	21	.432	5
Pittsburgh	15	22	.405	6
West Division				
Cincinnati	22	16	.579	—
San Francisco	21	18	.538	1½
San Diego	21	21	.500	3
Houston	19	20	.487	3½
Los Angeles	18	19	.486	3½
Atlanta	18	22	.450	5

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 100 110 002—5 10 0
California 000 002 000—2 10 1
Dopson, Murphy (7) and Gedman; Witt, Minton (9) and Parrish. W—Dopson, 5-2. L—Witt, 3-4. Sv—Murphy (1). HRs—Boston, Barrett (1). Greenwell (7). California, White (4).

New York 000 020 000—2 4 0
Oakland 000 230 10x—6 8 0
John, Cary (5), Mahorcic (6), Guterman (7) and Slaught; Welch, Plunk (6), Cadaret (7), Burns (7) and Hassey. W—Welch, 6-2. L—John, 2-7. Sv—Burns (2). HRs—Oakland, Parker (4). New York, Henderson (3).

Cleveland 100 001 000 0—2 6 0
Baltimore 000 001 100 1—3 7 0
(10 innings)
Swindell, Atherton (10) and Allanson. Skinner (9); Mileski, Hickey (10), Williamson (10) and Melvin. W—Williamson, 1-2. L—Atherton, 0-3. HR—Cleveland, Carter (5).

Minnesota 210 100 001 00—5 4 1
Texas 101 200 010 01—6 14 2
(11 innings)
Rowley, Shields (4), Wayne (8), Reardon (9), Gonzalez (11) and Laudner; Ryan, Rogers (10), Russell (10) and Sundberg. Petrelli (9). W—Russell, 3-0. L—Gonzalez, 3-2. HRs—Minnesota, Gaetti (7). Texas, Kunkel 2 (2), Sundberg (2).

Milwaukee 001 100 003—5 10 0
Seattle 003 000 20x—7 11 1
Bosio, Knudson (4), Mirabella (7) and Surhoff; Swift, M.Jackson (7), Powell (9), Schooler (9) and Valle. W—Swift, 2-0. L—Bosio, 3-3. Sv—Schooler (10). HR—Seattle, A.Davis (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 030 000 011—5 10 1
New York 000 200 03x—6 10 2
Leary, Crews (6), Searage (7), Pena (8), Horton (8) and Scioscia; Gooden, McDowell (9), Myers (9) and Lyons. W—Gooden, 6-1. L—Pena, 2-1. Sv—Myers (7). HR—New York, Strawberry (9). McReynolds (4), Magadan (11).

St. Louis 000 210 000 1—4 11 0
Houston 000 300 000 0—3 9 1
(10 innings)
Heinkel, Klinzer (4), Quisenberry (7), Dayley (8) and T.Pena, Pasnozzi (10); Knepper, Darwin (7), Andersen (10), Agosto (10) and Ripple. W—Dayley, 2-1. L—Andersen, 1-1. HR—St. Louis, Guerrero (5).

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BATTING (112 at bats): Baines, Chicago, .367; Lansford, Oakland, .347; A.Davis, Seattle, .338; Puckett, Minnesota, .331; Palmeiro, Texas, .326; Greenwell, Boston, .322; Reynolds, Seattle, .321; Sierra, Texas, .319; Kelly, New York, .316; C.Ripken, Baltimore, .313

RUNS: Palmeiro, Texas, 32; Burks, Boston, 30; McGriff, Toronto, 29; Greenwell, Boston, 28; A.Davis, Seattle, 27.

RBI: Franco, Texas, 33; A.Davis, Seattle, 32; Leonard, Seattle, 29; Sierra, Texas, 28; 5 are tied with 26.

HITS: Reynolds, Seattle, 52; Lansford, Oakland, 50; Puckett, Minnesota, 50; Gallagher, Chicago, 48; 6 are tied with 47.

DOUBLES: Puckett, Minnesota, 18; Palmeiro, Texas, 12; R.Henderson, New York, 12; Boggs, Boston, 11; Lansford, Oakland, 11; Larkin, Minnesota, 11; P.O'Brien, Cleveland, 11.

TRIPLES: D.White, California, 4; P.Bradley, Baltimore, 4; Burks, Boston, 3; Boggs, Boston, 4; Polonia, Oakland, 4; Reynolds, Seattle, 4; Yount, Milwaukee, 4.

HOME RUNS: B.Jackson, Kansas City, 10; Deer, Milwaukee, 9; McGwire, Oakland, 9; Whitaker, Detroit, 9; 4 are tied with 8.

STOLEN BASES: Espy, Texas, 19; R.Henderson, New York, 18; D.White, California, 17; Guillen, Chicago, 14; B.Jackson, Kansas City, 13.

PITCHING (5 decisions): Stewart, Oakland, 7-1, .875, 2.33; Ballard, Baltimore, 6-1, .857, 2.36; LaPoint, New York, 5-1, .833, 5.29; McCaskill, California, 5-1, .833, 1.06; Montgomery, Kansas City, 5-1, .833, 2.57.

STRIKEOUTS: Ryan, Texas, 73; Clemens, Boston, 59; Langston, Seattle, 57; Swindell, Cleveland, 54; Viola, Minnesota, 49.

SAVES: Eckersley, Oakland, 12; Farr, Kansas City, 10; Schooler, Seattle, 10; D.Jones, Cleveland, 7; Hernandez, Detroit, 7; Plesac, Milwaukee, 7; Reardon, Minnesota, 7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BATTING (112 at bats): W.Clark, San Francisco, .359; Guerrero, St. Louis, .328; Coleman, St. Louis, .324; Herr, Philadelphia, .320; L.Smith, Atlanta, .319; M.Thompson, St. Louis, .319; Butler, San Francisco, .317; T.Gwynn, San Diego, .314; V.Hayes, Philadelphia, .310; Mitchell, San Francisco, .309.

RUNS: L.Smith, Atlanta, 29; W.Clark, San Francisco, 29; T.Gwynn, San Diego, 27; Butler, San Francisco, 26; Coleman, St. Louis, 26; Raines, Montreal, 26.

RBI: Mitchell, San Francisco, 40; O'Neill, Cincinnati, 30; Guerrero, St. Louis, 29; Galarraga, Montreal, 28; W.Clark, San Francisco, 28.

HITS: T.Gwynn, San Diego, 50; W.Clark, San Francisco, 51; Herr, Philadelphia, 47; Butler, San Francisco, 46; L.Smith, Atlanta, 46; Mitchell, San Francisco, 46.

DOUBLES: Mitchell, San Francisco, 15; Guerrero, St. Louis, 13; Bonds, Pittsburgh, 12; Doran, Houston, 12; Soba, Cincinnati, 11.

TRIPLES: Raines, Montreal, 5; Dawson, Chicago, 4; T.Gwynn, San Diego, 4; W.Clark, San Francisco, 4; 6 are tied with 3.

HOME RUNS: Mitchell, San Francisco, 12; H.Johnson, New York, 9; Strawberry, New York, 9; G.Davis, Houston, 8; V.Hayes, Philadelphia, 7.

STOLEN BASES: Coleman, St. Louis, 18; T.Gwynn, San Diego, 17; O.Nixon, Montreal, 14; Young, Houston, 13; L.Smith, Atlanta, 12.

PITCHING (5 decisions): Gooden, New York, 6-1, .857, 2.17; Glavine, Atlanta, 5-1, .833, 2.57; Burke, Montreal, 4-1, .800, 4.24; Fernandez, New York, 4-1, .800, 2.78; Smiley, Pittsburgh, 4-1, .800, 2.55.

STRIKEOUTS: Gooden, New York, 58; Hurst, San Diego, 53; Rijo, Cincinnati, 52; Dalton, St. Louis, 48; Scott, Houston, 47.

SAVES: Franco, Cincinnati, 13; Ma.Davis, San Diego, 13; Mu.Williams, Chicago, 11; Burke, Montreal, 8; Myers, New York, 7.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League
OAKLAND—Put Walt Weiss, shortstop, on 15-day disabled list. Recalled Lance Blankenship, infielder, from Tacoma, Pacific Coast League. Put Jose Canseco, outfielder, on 60-day disabled list retroactive to May 10.

National League
CINCINNATI—Activated Eric Davis, outfielder, from 15-day disabled list. Assigned Skeeter Barnes, infielder-outfielder, to Nashville, American Association.
NEW YORK—Put Keith Hernandez, first baseman, on 21-day disabled list. Recalled Keith Miller, infielder, from Tidewater, International League.
PITTSBURGH—Sold contract of Orestes Destrade, infielder, to Seibu Lions, Pacific League, Japan.
ST. LOUIS—Put Ted Power, pitcher, on 21-day disabled list. Called up Don Heinkel, pitcher, Louisville, American Association.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
SEATTLE—Signed Xavier McDaniel, forward, to five-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
MIAMI—Glenn Blackwood, safety, retired.
NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Signed Dennis Godbolt, wide receiver.
NEW YORK JETS—Waived Darryl Hammond, cornerback.
PITTSBURGH—Signed John O'Neill, offensive tackle.
WASHINGTON—Dave Butz, defensive tackle, retired.

TENNIS

Italian Open

Third Round
Jay Berger, U.S., def. Mats Wilander (1), Sweden, 6-3, 6-4; Andre Agassi (2), U.S., def. Leonardo Lavalle, Mexico, 6-3, 6-4; Alberto Mancini (11), Argentina, def. Emilio Sanchez (6), Spain, withdrew; Guillermo Perez-Roldan (8), Argentina, def. Jim Courier, U.S., 6-1, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3.

Quarterfinals
Sergi Bruguera, Spain, def. Mark Koevermans, Netherlands, 6-2, 6-4; Andre Agassi (2), U.S., def. Guillermo Perez-Roldan (8), Argentina, 6-3, 6-1; Alberto Mancini (11), Argentina, def. Omar Camporese, Italy, 7-5, 6-7 (4-7), 6-3; Jordi Arrese, Spain, def. Berger, 6-1, 6-1.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT
(In Berlin)
Quarterfinals
Steffi Graf (1), West Germany, def. Sandra Cecchini (7), Italy, 6-2, 6-0; Gabriela Sabatini (2), Argentina, def. Sylvia Hanika (8), West Germany, 6-2, 6-0; Isabel Cueto, West Germany, def. Regina Rajchrtova, Czechoslovakia, 3-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2; Helen Kelesi (6), Canada, def. Barbara Paulus (10), Austria, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

SOCCER

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Nottingham Forest 1, West Ham 2.

SIDELINES

Foreign Players Ahead in U.S. Golf

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Ian Baker-Finch led a cadre of foreign players into the top spots Thursday after the first round of the $1 million Colonial National Invitation Tournament.

Baker-Finch, 28, a globe-trotting Australian who is concentrating on playing in the United States, one-putted nine times in a five-under-par 65 that gave him a one-stroke lead over Fulton Allem of South Africa and Japanese veteran Isao Aoki.

Britons Lead in Italy, Ballesteros Gains

MONTICELLO, Italy (Reuters) — Ross McFarlane and David Feherty, both of Britain, were tied for the lead after the second round Friday of the Italian Open golf tournament. McFarlane fired a four-under-par 68, and Feherty 72, to share the top spot at 137 after 36 holes.

McFarlane got six birdies after dropping two strokes on the first four holes. One stroke back was Magnus Persson of Sweden, who had a 72. Severiano Ballesteros of Spain was at 140, after five birdies for a 69.

Gone Fishin' Just Might Catch On

According to figures published in the June issue of Sport magazine, Larry Nixon of Bee Branch, Arkansas, made $208,000 in prize money as a bass fisherman last year — or more than twice the $100,000 Don Casey was paid to coach the Los Angeles Clippers of the National Basketball Association. *(LAT)*

For the Record

Notre Dame and Miami, the top two teams during the 1988 U.S. college football season, will meet in a prime time television game at the Orange Bowl on Saturday, Nov. 25, CBS announced. *(AP)*

Dave Butz, 38, the Washington Redskins' defensive tackle who was the oldest starting player in the NFL, retired having played in 216 games, a record 203 for the Redskins. *(WP)*

Lisa Strawberry, the wife of the New York Mets' Darryl Strawberry, filed for divorce, citing irreconcilable differences after four years of marriage. *(AP)*

Quotable

● Ickey Woods of the Cincinnati Bengals, on the NFL's banning of teammate Stanley Wilson for drug use: "I'm not saying I'm glad about it, but I do feel the man is getting what he deserved." *(LAT)*

Early Entries on NBA Draft Include 3 Foreign Hopefuls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — J.R. Reid of North Carolina and Nick Anderson of Illinois led the list of 14 early entry candidates for the upcoming NBA draft.

The list, released by the league on Thursday, included Vlade Divac, a center for the Yugoslav national team that won the silver medal at the Seoul Games, and Andrew Gaze, the sharp-shooting Australian who played on Seton Hall's NCAA runner-up team this season.

The other players who sent letters to the league by May 13 for inclusion in the two-round draft were: 7-foot (2-meter) Rudy Bourgarel, who played a year ago at Marist and in his native France last season; 7-3 freshman Martin Den Hengst of Sheridan (Wyoming) JC; sophomore Jay Edwards of Indiana; Benny Green of Tennessee-Chattanooga; 6-10½ Shawn Kemp, who signed with Kentucky out of high school, was declared ineligible and played last season at Trinity Valley (Texas) CC; Toney Mack of Georgia; sophomore Maurice Selvin of Puget Sound (Washington); freshman Alex Soyebo of Northland (Arizona) JC; sophomore Johnny Steptos of Southern University, and Richard Whitmore of Brown.

Reid, an all-America selection as a sophomore, was a member of the bronze-medal winning U.S. team at Seoul. Anderson was a starter for the Fighting Illini team that was eliminated in the national semifinals by the eventual champion, Michigan.

Under NBA rules, foreign players are eligible for the draft in the year of their 22d birthday. Since Divac is 21, he was required to submit for early entry. Foreign-born players who play at U.S. schools, such as Gaze, who is now playing in Australia, and Bourgarel, are treated the same as U.S.-born players, meaning they must apply for early entry if they have not completed their college eligibility.

This year's draft will be conducted on June 27.

POSTCARD

Jakarta's Dark Waters

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Around mid-morning at this time of year, Yati Maman brings a pile of clothes and kitchen dishes to wash in the Ciliwung river. The heat and humidity are intense.

It's a fraction cooler under an old mango tree that grows on the bank, overhanging the murky brown water. But after a few minutes of scrubbing as she kneels on a rickety platform made of bamboo slats, Maman's face glistens with perspiration.

"I would never use this water for drinking," she said, wrinkling her nose with distaste. "We can't even wash here at the end of the dry season in August or September because there is much less water then, it's much dirtier and the smell is horrible."

Jakarta is suffering from serious water pollution and it's not difficult to see why. The sprawling city is an economic growth center, and the promise of jobs, bright lights and consumer goods attracts people from many parts of the country.

□

The capital's population is officially put at 7.8 million people and it continues to swell. Many residents like Maman live in slums that cluster around the rivers and canals running through the city. They have to buy water for drinking from private vendors.

The Ciliwung and other rivers that wind down from an inland mountain range to Jakarta on the north coast of Java, the most densely populated island in Indonesia, have become gutters for industrial, household and human waste. In most districts, sewage collection, if any, is in septic tanks.

Everything is flowing to Jakarta "like trash into a big wastebasket," said Kosasih Wirahadikusumah, head of the city's environment and population section.

A couple of meters from where Maman scrubs are two lavatories perched over the water. Piles of rubbish have been freshly tipped down the bank from a nearby bridge. On the other side of the Ciliwung, three women clad in printed sarongs wash themselves and their children.

Water-borne diseases are causing incalculable damage to human health and workforce productivity, said Erna Witoelar, president of the Indonesian Consumers' Association. "Because the effects are often slow-acting, it is difficult to create awareness among women and children about the dangers of water pollution."

□

Growing demand for water in Jakarta and contamination of its rivers are driving people to draw increasing quantities of water from artesian wells. City authorities can only provide piped water to about half the population. Nearly all the modern hotels and tower blocks in the center of the city, and many of the factories on its outskirts, depend upon underground reservoirs.

Jakarta is "an environmental disaster," said a Western aid expert. By the turn of the century, he added, some parts of the city "will have enormous difficulty getting enough fresh water for daily needs."

In a survey of Indonesia's water resources, the World Bank warned that rapid depletion of Jakarta's underground reservoirs was causing "irreversible" damage. As water is pumped out of the ground, the land above is subsiding in some areas, while beneath the north and central sections of the city there is increasing seepage of salt water from the sea into the aquifers.

The municipal government recently announced tighter controls over artesian wells and set higher water rates. But officials say that huge amounts will have to be spent on improvements in water conservation and supply, and development of a modern sewage system.

Emil Salim, Indonesia's minister for population and environment, said that assuring adequate reserves of clean water for Jakarta was a crucial issue for the next decade because "it cuts across everybody, rich and poor."

Pooling the Impressionists

United Press International

NEW YORK — Five American museums will pool their Impressionist masterpieces for a touring exhibit. After a Nov. 4-Dec. 31 showing at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, the exhibit will travel to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Jan. 27-March 17, 1990; Nelson-Atkins Museum in Kansas City, April 21-June 17; St. Louis Art Museum, July 14-Sept. 9; and Toledo Museum, Sept. 30-Nov. 25.

Antonia Fraser, Women at War

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Antonia Fraser's new nonfiction book, "The Warrior Queens," celebrates commanding women.

Fraser's last historical panoply, "The Weaker Vessel," chronicled the secret lives of women suppressed in 17th-century England. In contrast, her new book deals with women who conquered kingdoms, massacred their rivals and ruled with an iron lance.

Accompanied by her husband, the playwright Harold Pinter, Fraser was in New York recently for the publication of her book in the United States.

The impetus for the new work was Boudicca, a local British queen who led a valiant rebellion against the Romans in Britain in A.D. 60. She died the same year.

"She was our great symbol of rising up against oppression," Fraser said in an interview, "but she became the symbol of British imperialism in the 19th century."

In 1901, she was commemorated with a statue on the Embankment, showing her charging into battle on a chariot whose wheels are spiked with scythes, a fictional touch for a warrior who was already far larger than life.

Boudicca was a childhood favorite of the author, first encountered in H.E. Marshall's "Our Island Story." Rereading the book as a historian, she realized that the author had sanitized the story. In describing a rape scene, he wrote, "The soldiers were rather rude to her daughters." Fraser's versions of such events in the lives of her warriors are decidedly candid.

There are bold and sometimes bawdy tales about such warriors as Semiramis, the ninth-century Queen of Assyria who put her lovers to death "immediately after a night of love lest the tale of the empress's desires should be spread abroad"; Queen Jinga of Angola, who cut off the heads of her male victims and drank their blood; Matilda of Tuscany, who married Geoffrey the Hunchback, and was said to have worn a hair shirt to bed on her wedding night.

She also included three contemporary "iron ladies" — prime ministers without chariots — Indira Gandhi (who was known as the "only man in a cabinet of old women"), Golda Meir and Margaret Thatcher.

When she began her book, she said, she had no predetermined concept, but in the course of her work she categorized syndromes she felt were endemic to female warriors through the centuries.

These include the Appendage Syndrome, in which a woman "relates her authority to the nearest male authority figure" through daughterhood or widowhood. The examples include Queen Elizabeth I, who habitually referred to herself as "Great Harry's daughter," meaning Henry VIII, and Thatcher, who neglects to mention her mother while speaking proudly of "my father, Alderman Roberts."

John Sotomayor/The New York Times
"Warrior Queens" is Fraser's new book.

The Chaste Syndrome and the Voracity Syndrome can seem to coexist in the same warrior, depending on who is offering the description.

"Chastity is attributed by the queen's supporters, voracity by her enemies," she said.

Fraser found heroines in a diversity of places, with the exception of North America, "which is strangely lacking in warrior queens," she said, even though the United States has been "the home of women's liberation."

If there were a true contemporary warrior queen, she might resemble the tall, regal Antonia Fraser. Her articulate manner of speaking is one reason that she herself has become a role model. Playing an Englishwoman in the movie "The Year of Living Dangerously," Sigourney Weaver patterned her voice after that of Fraser.

Marti Caine, a popular British entertainer, imitated her when she was pretending to be Snow White's wicked stepmother because she said she felt that the stepmother should have an upper-class accent.

But a womanly speaking voice is a problem faced by warrior queens trying to command a multitude of men, she said. She recalled that when she was married to Hugh Fraser, a member of Parliament, she often visited the House of Commons and listened to another member, Barbara Castle.

"I thought her voice was unbearably shrill," she said. "Then when I was writing my book, I thought, What is a woman to do against the bellowing of a male? If women speak normally, they can't be heard, so they speak in a voice that can become shrill or strident. Both words are regarded as pejorative."

Because Thatcher is the only living major character in her book, the author thought it would be to her advantage to interview her. She said she sent the prime minister "a long, fulsome letter," saying she would like to talk to her "as a democratically-elected leader and not as a warrior queen."

"I'm still waiting for an answer," she added. "I would have asked her if, as a girl, she had read about Boudicca."

In her book, Fraser includes a photograph of Meir saluting Israeli paratroopers while carrying her handbag. This led the author, in conversation, to identify "the Handbag Syndrome, a 20th-century phenomenon."

Why is it, she wondered, that all contemporary women who are leaders carry a handbag? One reason, she said, is that "the perfect handbag is the solution to life."

She added that the handbag would be considered part of the wardrobe, "like helmets and breastplates."

Asked which warrior queen she would have liked to have been, she said: "My romantic nature says I want to be Zenobia" — the third-century queen of Palmyra — "riding a dromedary and defeating the might of Rome. But I can't even get on a horse. I would choose the Rani of Jhansi, but I have no desire to die in battle. I would rather die in bed than in battle." Zenobia, she said admiringly, "died in bed in the fullness of her years."

Because so many of her warrior queens are unknown to the public, it was suggested that she could have fabricated one, and no one would have known the difference.

As an author of mysteries (the Jemima Shore series), she was tantalized by the idea of a deception. On the spot, she created a fictitious heroine, Queen Magnifica of Paradiso, and began to invent her life's exploits:

"She is a widow pursued by the horrid occupying Giants. They put her in prison, and she breaks out with the aid of a brave man who believes in the power of the oppressed people called the Good.

"Queen Magnifica delivers a speech in a thrilling voice — not harsh or shrill. She takes on the Giants and wins and then dies in the very midst of battle, saying, 'Look after my people, including the weak ones.'"

In the glorious style of a true warrior queen, Magnifica is a protector of weaker vessels.

PEOPLE

A Degree in Poker

If not for the University of Wisconsin, **Phil Hellmuth Jr.** might be a businessman instead of the world's best poker player. Thanks to the university's rejection of his application to business school, however, Hellmuth is $755,000 richer after winning the World Series of Poker in Las Vegas. "I was a little disappointed when they didn't take me," said Hellmuth, 24. "But now I'm driving a Cadillac and doing pretty well." Hellmuth became the youngest champion in the tournament's 20-year history when he beat the two-time defending champion, **Johnny Chan.**

□

A bust of **Martin Luther King Jr.** will stay in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington despite the opposition of **Senator Jesse Helms,** Republican of North Carolina. Since the dedication of the statue in January 1986, it had been moved from the Capitol rotunda to the House rotunda to a stairwell on the first floor of the Capitol. In July, in response to requests from King's widow **Coretta Scott King** and other supporters of King, the bust was returned to the rotunda. The Senate rejected Helms's proposal to move it again. It replaced a bronze copy of the Declaration of Independence.

□

The Polish film director **Andrej Wajda** will preside over the first Moscow film festival to show only feature-length movies. The festival, the 16th, will take place July 7 to 18, officials announced in Moscow.

□

Anyone who thought that **William Proxmire's** Golden Fleece Awards would end when he retired from the U.S. Senate last year is in for a surprise. The Wisconsin Democrat created the award in 1975 to expose waste in government, and now that he's in private life, he revived the awards at the National Press Club on Friday. The first dubious honors go to the Department of Defense for overspending on its $2.47 billion military family housing program and to the Department of the Interior for giving $539 million in oil and gas rights to six corporations run by native Alaskans, land appraised at $90 million.

□

The editor of American Spectator, **R. Emmett Tyrrell Jr.,** loves to make mischief and that is what he's done by suggesting that **Ronald Reagan's** face should be carved on Mount Rushmore next to that of **Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson** and **Roosevelt.** Since he suggested the idea last year at a dinner with the former president, Tyrrell says he has been dogged by "the maniacs in favor and the maniacs against." **Tom Griffith,** executive secretary of the Mount Rushmore Society in Rapid City, North Dakota, says it won't happen because there is no more suitable rock space to carve anyone's likeness on Mt. Rushmore. "Why fool with a masterpiece?" he asks. "Would you paint another figure next to the Mona Lisa?"

□

Two letters and a signature of the late **Emperor Hirohito of Japan** were auctioned in London for a total of almost £70,000 ($113,400), far more than estimated, Sotheby's said. "They were the first items connected with the emperor to be sold in London since his death in January and were bought by a Japanese, bidding on the telephone," said the auction house spokeswoman, **Beth McHattie.** Both letters, dated 1936 and 1939, were written in Japanese to **King George II of Greece.**

□

The complete literary papers of the Austrian playwright and novelist **Odon von Horvath,** killed during a storm in Paris in 1938, failed to sell at a Sotheby's auction in London. Horvath, who was told by a clairvoyant in Amsterdam that at the end of May 1938 in Paris he would have the greatest adventure of his life, avoided the Métro and elevators. On May 31 he spent the day in his hotel room and on the evening of June 1 he was returning from a cinema when he took shelter from a sudden storm under a tree. A dead branch fell from the tree and killed him. He was 36.

□

Brigitte Bardot took on a new television role Friday night: the champion of the elephant. After 16 years of avoiding cameras, the French actress began hosting a series of six documentaries on poaching and cruelty to animals in the name of science. "There were 2.5 million elephants in 1960," the former actress, now 54, said. "Today there are 400,000 and they're being killed at the rate of 100,000 a year."

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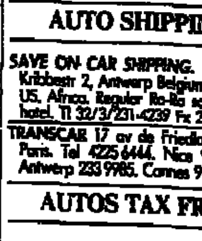

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